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A
TYPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEER,

ATTEMPTED

BY

THE REV. HENRY COTTON, D. C. L.

LATE SUBLIBRARIAN OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

AND

STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

THE SECOND EDITION,
CORRECTED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

PART. I.

OXFORD,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

MDCCCXXI.

2582, e. 6.

TO

THE SOCIETY OF CHRIST CHURCH,

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD :

A SOCIETY IN WHICH THE GREATER PORTION

OF MY LIFE HAS BEEN PASSED,

AND THE CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH

BLESSINGS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER HAVE BEEN DISPENSED TO ME;

WITH THE MOST HEARTFELT WISHES

FOR THE STABILITY OF ITS REPUTATION

AND THE INCREASE OF ITS PROSPERITY,

THE FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

INSCRIBED.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

IN acknowledgment of the favourable reception which this work has experienced from the public, I have felt it my duty to meet the call for a fresh supply of copies, by carefully inserting in the present edition whatever my opportunities have enabled me to obtain, either in the way of correction or of additional information.

It will be perceived at once that the accessions are considerable; not only two hundred and eighty-two new articles are specified, and for nearly one hundred and eighty places already given *earlier* dates have been found; but the accounts of many others have been corrected and greatly amplified; for examples of which, the reader is referred to the articles *Abredonia, Berna, Macao, Malacca, Moscua, Neocomum, Petropolis, Serampore, &c.*

Two new Appendices are also added, by the advice and kind assistance of some literary friends: viz. *a list of Academies, &c.* occurring on the titles of books; and a *Chronological Index*, by which the progress of the art of printing may be in some degree traced out.

But, although the volume is thus swelled in bulk, I trust that its correctness has been much more increased than its size : and that, although it is still deformed both by omissions and errors, these will be found neither so numerous nor important as they were in the former edition.

H. COTTON.

THURLES,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland,
15th Oct. 1830.

INTRODUCTION.

SUFFICIENTLY disposed in general to condemn the practice of authors, who, conceiving that the public take in their works the same degree of interest which is felt by themselves, are eager to detail with tedious exactness every circumstance attending the production of some favourite volume; yet, bowing to the influence of that fond feeling which induces us to believe ourselves fair exceptions to an admitted rule, I am about to pursue at present the very conduct which in others I complain of; from a persuasion that by no method can I so fully explain the nature and object of this publication, as by detailing some of the circumstances under which it was composed.

During eight years, through which the office of Sublibrarian of the Bodleian library obliged me to be conversant to a certain degree with books of almost every kind, for the purpose of arranging them in catalogues, as well as of assisting the researches of students—it often happened that, in a volume which was brought under my observation, I was utterly at a loss to discover the city, town, or country, in which it had been printed. Either the place itself might be obscure and little known; or its more usual denomination might have been exchanged for some ancient, obsolete, or arbitrary one: or perhaps I was not always ready in referring to the most authentic sources of information upon the subject. Although a person officially engaged in a public library might be supposed to be familiar enough with the ever-occurring names of *Lutetia*, *Hispalis*, or *Lugdunum*, yet there were many minor towns of every European kingdom with which I could claim no acquaintance: although I could not be ignorant of such places as *Dantzic*, or *Helmstadt*, it did not necessarily follow that these should at once be recognised under the appellations of *Gedanum* and *Academia Julia*: and matters grew still worse when I found myself among the towns of Hungary and Bohemia, of Poland, Denmark, and Norway; among villages, of which no vestige now remains; among monasteries and convents, whose names bore

nothing about them which might direct a stranger to the ascertaining of their localities. Neither from the dead nor the living could I gain the intelligence necessary in these cases: and not knowing to what country any book then in my hands belonged, I could make no use of it in forming a judgment as to the period at which typography had first been seen in that country, or of the advances towards improvement in the art which in subsequent times its printers had been able to make.

Like others too, I had for some time no conception of the vast extent over which the art of printing had been spread; how wandering as well as rapid had been the strides of its progress. Though not unacquainted with so much of its early history as concerned the rise and reception of the art in the neighbouring kingdoms of France, Spain, Germany, Italy, &c.; and aware that it had long been known and practised in the northern parts of Europe, and also among the sequestered valleys of Switzerland; my knowledge of these particulars was still loose and imperfect. As for China, I had little dreamed that the European mode of printing was in use there more than two centuries ago—that it had been practised in more than one of the islands of Japan—in the Philippines—the Azores—in Ceylon—in the Balearic islands—in Armenia—in Macedonia—on Mount Libanus—in Iceland—and in Otaheite: that it was known both in the northern and southern parts of Africa, both at Cairo and at the Cape of Good Hope: that it had visited the new world at a very early period after its discovery—that it was used at Mexico before it was received into Ireland—in Peru—in the West India islands—in the British settlements of North America: and finally, that it has transplanted itself to the shores of the newly-discovered continent, and bids fair to take root and flourish both at Sydney and in Van Diemen's Land.

The knowledge of these several particulars was obtained slowly and in various ways: carefully noting down every name and imprint (or place of printing) which was unknown to me, I gradually extracted from the vast variety of books which passed before me some light upon one or other of the points on which I was in ignorance or uncertainty. Besides the usual aids of Gazetteers and Geographical Dictionaries, I had recourse to books of travels, to literary history of all kinds, to the annals and histories of the several religious Orders, to every thing which I could meet with

bearing the shape of a bibliographical work, to notices scattered up and down through the huge mass of periodical publications. With respect to *living* authorities, it was early visible that little was to be gained from this quarter; since, unhappily, I was in quest of that which almost every other bibliographer had seemed to think himself at full liberty to despise and overlook. No sooner was I in possession of the stock of information supplied by Panzer and one or two more bibliographers of most note and authority, than I found myself generally at the utmost limits of the knowledge possessed by my friends, few having cared to push their researches further: it appeared useless to press inquiries upon a subject which nobody thought deserving of investigation; patience and perseverance presented themselves as the only resources.

In this manner I went on for several years, gradually enlarging my accumulation of notes, and in a fair way of amassing a very considerable quantity of this species of information;—when I was unexpectedly called away to scenes of a different description; from the literary haunts and pursuits of the university of Oxford, to clerical duties in a country-town of the south of Ireland.

My occupation thus being gone, the thread of my researches snapt, and no reasonable hope of continuing and perfecting them now remaining, I naturally turned round, and began to examine into the real amount of that stock which had so long been accumulating; and to consider whether what I already possessed was susceptible of being put into such a shape as might justify its presentation to the public, on the hope of its hereafter diminishing the labours of any person whom either taste might lead, or official duties might require, to become acquainted with those minutiae of typographical history, to which my own inquiries had been directed.

In this calculation the two points to be decided were obviously these: first, did I possess more information than could be *readily* obtained elsewhere? and, secondly, was that information worthy of being publicly communicated?—On the former of these points my opinion was deliberately made up; and for the second, the politeness of friends, abetting the natural vanity of authorship, decided this question also in the affirmative.

In truth, it had long surprised me, that amidst the indiscriminate rage and reign of bibliography for some years past, the geo-

graphical department of the history of printing should alone have remained untouched; and the omission appeared to have sprung from a contempt of the thing itself, no less than from an instinctive horror of that long, dull, and barren labour, through which alone the requisite inquiries could be prosecuted with any hopes of success^a. Let any one look around, amongst all the bibliographical volumes, the number and costliness of which has of late years been increasing in a fearful ratio, and observe how very little has been done on the point now under review. Peignot, at the end of his *Dictionnaire raisonné de bibliologie*, (published at Paris in the year 1802,) has given a list of some towns most conspicuous for the early adoption of typography, and which had produced those interesting specimens, the books of the XVth century, to which so much of public attention has of late been directed. Some years afterwards, *The Bibliographical Miscellany*, a work which was published in England subsequently to the termination of the extended labours of Panzer, communicated in two distinct alphabets a catalogue of towns, more comprehensive indeed than that of Peignot, but still comprising very few others than those which had been mentioned in Panzer's work. The information however *here* given is frequently very far from correctness, and bears throughout most evident marks of being any thing but original. With the exception of these two publications, I scarcely know any thing which can be said to have thrown light on what I would call *the geography of printing*.

After all, it is a question which may fairly be asked, whether the article be intrinsically worth the purchase-money: whether the value of the information obtained be commensurate with the time and trouble expended in its acquisition. Let the truth then be honestly told: for, although any one, who has had occasion to make the experiment, can well conceive, from the difficulty which perchance he may have found in satisfying himself upon even one single point of research, how great must have been the aggregate amount of labour undergone before the entire collection (even imperfect as it is) could have been formed; yet the unini-

^a Peignot has asserted, that in France the same feeling prevails respecting bibliography in general: "Ce genre de travail, moins agréable qu'utile, en ce qu'il exige beaucoup de recherches et d'érudition, s'éloigne un peu, par son aridité, du goût de notre nation, qui a dédaigné dans cette partie une supériorité qu'elle s'est acquise dans beaucoup d'autres." *Répertoire des Bibliographies spéciales*.

tinged in these things, who perhaps quietly supposes that there exists some single volume which would at once supply him with every information of this kind which he might desire, must be given to understand that the real state of the case is widely different from that representation of it which his mind has formed. Let me disclaim here all intention of displaying a long and inharmonious catalogue of books consulted, or of making a parade or merit of much reading: but in good truth it perfectly shames me to reflect on the vast and varied mass of literature into which I have *dipped* for the extraction of the miscellaneous contents of the present volume. To the fair and candid judges of these things, who can allow for and pardon this mixed offspring of personal taste and official duty, I offer it, with all its errors and imperfections, as a work which yet may communicate a portion of desirable intelligence. To those who neither understand nor care about such matters, I have only to address the expressive language of Linnæus; who, when his painful endurance of the toils and privations attendant on a pilgrimage through the Arctic snows, in pursuit of his favourite study, (the beauteous wonders of the vegetable creation,) was met by ignorance complaining that the productions of the crags of Lapland wanted the colours and luxuriance of those nourished under the warmth of a tropical sun,—contented himself with simply answering, “*quod si hæ plantæ tibi videantur viliores, ex istis scopulis quibus erant infixæ uti—nam petiisses ipse!*”

Nay, let me not rest here; nor concede so much to the opinion of such persons, as the admission of having merely brought together a dry and barren heap of insulated names, without interest or connection, and from which no kind of knowledge can be gained^b. Typography, in its nature and origin, and still more in its stupendous results, is a legitimate subject of curiosity and attention: and although these pages do not profess to give an entire and connected history of the art, which may be gathered from many sources already existing and accessible; yet any one, who will deign to throw an attentive glance over the present publication, will find the general outline of its progress pointed out with

^b Lambinet, himself one of our craft, is most unpolitely severe upon the bibliographic fraternity: “On ne peut se dissimuler que la plupart des ouvrages bibliographiques ne soient d’une sécheresse soporifique! Les détails en sont minutieux et insipides.” The misfortune is, that Lambinet is nearly right.

tolerable fidelity. He will perceive with what eager anxiety typography was pressed into the service of every nation, as soon as it became acquainted with the multifarious advantages which so powerful an engine offered : he will find, that the art, having been brought almost to perfection in its infancy, (so that, like Minerva, it may be said to have sprung to life mature, vigorous, and armed for war,) after being successfully exhibited in Germany in the year 1457, was carried to Bohemia in 1461 : four more years saw it in Italy : France and Switzerland were enjoying it in 1470 : in the next year it was practised in Holland : Sicily and Hungary possessed it in 1473 : the next year brought it to England : Spain enjoyed it in 1475 : Denmark in 1476 : Portugal in 1489 : and before the close of the XVth century it had travelled to Constantinople. Scotland had it in 1507 : Sweden in 1510 : Macedonia in 1515 : the snows of Iceland in 1530 : by the year 1549 it was introduced to a new world at Mexico : in 1551 it was in Ireland : in 1563 in Poland : in the next year in Russia : in 1576 in Sardinia : by the year 1582 it had winged its way even to Japan : it was in the Azores in 1583 : in India and China in 1590 : in 1603 in Peru : in 1610 on Mount Libanus : in 1621 in the Philippine islands : and in 1639 in the British settlements of North America.

Surely these are points not wholly uninteresting or uninteresting : they are historical details which many persons may rationally desire to know, and such as no man ever needs to feel himself ashamed of knowing. If I do not here give him the most full and satisfactory intelligence on each particular, let it be remembered that at least I neither cut off nor obstruct his way to more copious sources : on the contrary, I studiously direct the inquirer to further information, wheresoever the opportunity is afforded me.

The manner of proceeding adopted in the following work is this : taking the Latin names of all cities, towns, villages, or monasteries, in which I had evidence that printing had at any period been exercised, from the earliest appearance of the art down to the present day, I throw them into one general alphabet for the greater convenience of reference ; merely distinguishing by capital letters, *honoris causa*, those places which nursed and cherished its early efforts during the XVth century. The ancient name (or names, for it often happens that a town is variously designated) is immediately followed by the modern one, with a brief description of the place, and a concise notice of the introduction of typ-

graphy into that particular spot: to which not unfrequently is added the title of the earliest known book executed there, as well as the name of its first or most celebrated printer.

Although conciseness has been generally my aim, forasmuch as the matters here treated of are not new to the world of letters; yet it will be perceived that here and there the remarks are extended to greater length: this licence however, I trust, may be pardoned on the ground of its rare occurrence, as being taken only on those articles to which a higher degree of interest appeared to attach; where the town under description chanced to be nearly connected with something remarkable as an epoch or feature of the art, with some important historical event, with some person of eminence, or celebrated publication which had issued from within its bosom.

It will be anticipated that I profess not to enter into any of those controversies which have arisen from time to time upon the disputed points, of the origin and birthplace of printing, or of the exact period at which it was introduced into particular towns: these are questions foreign to my present purpose, and in fact they have been discussed already at quite sufficient length by several well-known bibliographers. Lest, however, by total silence I should subject myself either to misapprehension or censure, it may be well, for the sake of *younger students*, to name one writer (out of many) on each side. Let any one who desires to estimate the claims of *Haarlem* to the honour of having given birth to the typographic art, read *Meerman's Origines Typographicæ*, (2 vols. 4to. 1765,) and offer incense at the shrine of Laurence Coster: if he will maintain *Strasburg* to be its native place, give him the zealous disciple of John Guttemberg, *Schæpflin*, with his *Vindiciæ Typographicæ* (4to. 1760)^c: if he wishes to see the pretensions of *Mayence* supported, and the fame of its triumvirate Guttemberg, Fust, and Schoyffer, advanced, he may peruse *Würdtwein's Bibliotheca Moguntina*, (4to. 1787,) or almost any other sober bibliographer. For myself, I am content to take *Mayence* for the birthplace of printing properly so called, John

^c Since the former edition was published, a new champion for Strasburg has appeared in M. Lichtenberger, whose treatise, "Histoire de l'invention de l'imprimerie, pour servir de défense à la ville de Strashourg contre les prétensions de Harlem," (8vo. Strasbourg, 1825,) is written with good temper, and contains much interesting matter.

Spira for the first printer at Venice, and Caxton for the first in England.

With respect to our own towns of England, I have thought it needless to insert more than some few of those which were the earliest to set up a printing-press, as *London, Oxford, St. Alban's, &c.*; or whose names were sometimes seen on title-pages expressed in such a form as to create a little temporary misconception, as *Augusta, Bellositum, Mythig, &c. &c.*

Wheresoever throughout the following pages a date is observed to stand alone, after the name and description of a town, the reader will understand it to represent the earliest year in which I had sufficient evidence of the art of printing being exercised within that town. The word *Bodleian*, or the letters TCD, immediately following a date so expressed, denote that a volume of that place and date exists in the Bodleian library, or in that of Trinity college, Dublin, as the most satisfactory confirmation of the statement previously made.

Now, since in all these matters the degree of attention due to an author's assertions will necessarily be determined by the weight of authority on which they rest; it appears indispensable that I should subjoin the principal sources from whence all which is here advanced has been derived. With the almost countless stores of the Bodleian at my command, it may well be credited that I have had *ocular demonstration* of the truth of a very large proportion of the statements made in this work: but since, as is the case with most other writers, I found it impossible to enjoy this advantage *on all occasions*, the deficiency was to be supplied, as well as might be, from ordinarily accessible and approved testimonies, such as those of the following authors.

For every thing relating to books published between the period of the invention of printing and the year 1586, I have unhesitatingly relied on the elaborate work of Panzer; a bibliographer whose exertions have never been exceeded, and to whom we minor dabblers in the art unwittingly pay the highest compliment for extent of research, whenever, stumbling by chance upon some volume which has for centuries been slumbering in perhaps well-merited obscurity, we drag the wretched victim into day, and exclaim in the pride of our hearts that we have found something which was "unknown to Panzer!"

For the typography of Poland, hitherto little described or known,

I have followed *Hoffmann de typographiis in regno Poloniae et Lithuaniae*, &c. (4to. Dantisci, 1740,) aided by the *Bibliotheca Antitrinitariorum* of Sandius, (12mo. Freistadii, 1684.) For Swedish, *Almandri historiola artis typographicae in Sueciâ*, (12mo. Rostochii, 1725.) For Danish, *Thura's* work, *Idea historiae literariae Danorum*, (8vo. 1723.) For Spanish generally, the *Bibliotheca Hispana* of Antonio: for early Spanish, *Diosdado Caballero de primâ typographiae Hispanicae ætate*, (4to. Romæ, 1794,) and *Mendex*. (4to. Madrid, 1796.) For every thing Hebrew, *Wolfius*, and *De Rossi*. For Arabic, the *Bibliotheca Arabica* of *Schnurrer*, (8vo. 1811.) For Russian and Slavonic literature, *Kohli's* *introductio in historiam et rem literariam Slavorum*, (8vo. Altonæ, 1729,) and *Bachmeister*, *Essai sur la bibliotheque, &c. de St. Petersburg*, (8vo. 1777.) For American in general, *Thomas' History of Printing in America*, (2 vols. 8vo. Worcester in Massachusetts, 1810,) a book which at present is so very scarce in this country, that I have never been able to see a single copy except my own. Thomas, who himself was a printer of some eminence, appears to have described with much minuteness the chief productions of the several American presses: but with respect to some of the most ancient and curious specimens of their typography, it has chanced to me to have opportunities of inspecting, here in England, volumes of which the very existence was utterly unknown to him.

For early Mexican and Peruvian books, I have had for guides *Antonio*, and the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, (fol. Mexici, 1755.) For Chinese, Japanese, and other eastern labours of the Jesuit missionaries, *Sotuellus'* edition of *Ribadeneira's Bibliotheca scriptorum societatis Jesu*, (2 tom. fol. 1676.) For monasteries in general, *Mabillonii Annales Ordinis S. Benedicti*, (5 tom. fol. 1703, &c.) *Gerberti iter Alemannicum*; and *Du Monstier's Neustria pia, de Abbatis et prioratibus Normanniæ*, (fol. 1663.) For England, the standard typographical works of Herbert and Dibdin. For geography generally, *Baudrandi Geographia*, (2 tom. fol. 1682.) the *Dictionnaire géographique de Vosgien*, with some English Gazetteers: for that of America specifically, *Alcedo's Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies*, translated by *Thompson*, (5 vols. 4to. 1812, &c.) a work which embodies a vast supply of information, and the correctness of which I myself have not had any occasion to doubt.

Yet, with all these auxiliaries, superadded to actual observation, I anticipate the judgment of future readers in pronouncing this publication to be imperfect and incorrect. Doubtless I have sometimes mistaken one town for another; have given several books to *one* place, which in reality may belong to *two*; and *vice versâ* have formed two towns out of that which is no more than a single one, from an imperfect acquaintance with the several denominations under which it might chance to be mentioned. Not that I would go in quest of any very extraordinary reasons for all this, or exclaim in the pompous whining of Peignot, “il est certain qu’un seul homme, quelque longue que soit sa carrière, ne pourrait jamais parvenir à devenir *un Bibliographe parfait* :” ordinary and common causes are quite sufficient for such a result; and to the obvious and fair inquiry, “upon what grounds I make up my mind to introduce to public notice a work thus confessedly incomplete,” I have only to reply in the words of my former statement; that, although a sudden removal from the sources of authentic information precluded all hope of further improvement, yet the collection already made was judged to possess value sufficient to render its publication acceptable, with a view to its forming a basis upon which hereafter a much more complete and useful structure may be raised. With these feelings I offer it, and under this character I have to entreat that it may be received.

As for the subjoined Appendices; the first contains some *fictitious imprints*, which are generally found in works whose nature is objectionable, either on the score of religion, morality, or political feeling. Books of the third description have been common to all countries at certain periods of their history; of the two former kinds *France* has been preeminently fertile. I once had made some progress in collecting notices of the several pieces to which these disguised imprints were attached: but, on reflecting that possibly their publication might lead to undesirable results, if by chance some left-headed collector should take a fancy to amass a library of mischievous books; I dropped the original design of communicating them, and merely give the imprints here, as a caution to any person who might inadvertently be led to believe that

there existed towns or places to which these assumed designations really belonged.

The second Appendix comprises the skeleton of a larger work formerly projected, which, under the title of *Bibliotheca Membranacea Oxoniensis*, would have embraced a detailed notice of such books printed upon vellum as are to be found both in the Bodleian and in the several college-libraries of Oxford. Such a work, if properly executed, would be by no means unworthy of attention: let it be remembered that Oxford holds the only known perfect copy of the *Aldine Aristotle upon vellum*, as also the only known *vellum copy* of an *Oxford book of the XVth century*^d; no mean rivals these of his majesty's *unique vellum Caxton*, Miss Curren's *vellum St. Alban's book*, or the *unique vellum Elzevir* in Trinity college, Dublin. If any person, more especially since the publication of Mons. Van Praet's elaborate description of the vellum treasures contained in the royal library of France, should feel surprise that in this department the Bodleian is comparatively deficient:—let him recollect, that this library is *a public repository*, not the private collection of an individual; that its contents are purchased with public money, for public purposes and uses. Let him know, that the Bodleian has never bought a copy of a work *because it was printed upon vellum*, but has frequently, to my actual knowledge, declined a purchase upon no other ground than this. And when to these facts we add, that it receives no vellum copies in the shape of presents from authors or printers, nor levies contributions of rare books upon subjugated states of Europe; the number and value of those, which under all circumstances are still found within it, is far from being small, uninteresting, or contemptible.

I cannot close this most egotistical preface, without returning warm and hearty thanks to all those friends who on various occasions either resolved my doubts or directed my researches. To the Bodleian library, my ancient, firm, and indispensable ally, that mine of literary treasure not yet half-explored, I have only

^d Subsequent inquiries have proved to me the inaccuracy of this assertion: by the kindness of the dean of Westminster I have seen in the library belonging to that chapter a second Oxford vellum publication, being the work of *Jo. Latteburius in threnos Jeremie*, of the year 1482. Herbert had spoken of this as being “partly on vellum and partly upon paper:” he was misinformed, the volume is entirely upon vellum. [May, 1827.]

to say from my heart, *Floreat!*—May it continually increase in richness, splendour, and utility; and long remain a storehouse of all which is excellent in literature, worthy of the university of Oxford, of the British empire, and of the civilized world.

Oxford, Sept. 13, 1824.

H. C.

Barau. Quaestiones Ciceron. a Schnitzer.

A.

Aarhusium, see *Arhusium*.

ABBATIS VILLA, Abbeville, a considerable town of France, in Picardy, formerly dependent on the abbey of S. Riquier, from which it gained its name. Typography obtained a footing at Abbeville before the close of the XVth century. The earliest book printed here, known to Panzer, was a *French translation of St. Augustine's City of God*, dated 1486, of which John Duprè and Pierre Gerard were the printers; there is a fine copy of it in the Bodleian library. Only three books executed at this town in the XVth century are given by Panzer; all of them by the same printer, and all in the French language: nor after the year 1487 do we hear any thing more of the typography of Abbeville.

Aberdonia, see *Abredonia*.

Aboa, Abo, a seaport town of Sweden, the capital of Swedish Finland, containing about ten thousand inhabitants. The school of Abo having been raised to the dignity of an university by queen Christina in the year 1640, its directors, unwilling that the academical acts should continue to be printed at Stockholm or Dorpt, as had previously been customary, established at Abo in 1642 or 1643, as their own printer, Peter Waldius, who had before exercised the art at Upsal and at Westeras. Printing continued to be exercised at Abo until the year 1713, at which time, on account of the troubles of war, the press was removed for security to Stockholm, where it was still remaining in the year 1722, when Alnander wrote his history of Swedish typography. It is remembered that the town of Abo was almost wholly destroyed by a conflagration on the 7th of September 1827; when it is said that only 800 volumes of the public library escaped destruction; and, what is worse, that nearly 100 persons perished in the flames^a. Fortia, in his Travels in Sweden, speaks of a *Missale Aboense*, printed at Lubec in 1588, a very rare book, only two copies being known to exist, one of which is in the university library of Abo, and the other in that of the university of Upsal; this latter, however, is imperfect.

Abredonia, *Abredea*, or *Aberdonia*, Aberdeen, a town of Scot-

^a See Rae Wilson's Travels in Russia, vol. II. p. 189.

land, well known for its university, which was founded in the year 1494.

The circumstances attending the introduction of the art of printing into this town are here given to the reader at considerable length, from "the Annals of Aberdeen by W. Kennedy," in two volumes quarto, 1818. "In the year 1621 a patent was obtained from king James, by bishop Patrick Forbes and sir Paul Menzies of Kinmundie, provost of Aberdeen, for establishing printing at Aberdeen: and Mr. Raban was accordingly appointed soon after, by the magistrates and council, printer to the town and university; with the exclusive privilege of printing. He was allowed a salary of 40*l.* annually: and for his further encouragement to prosecute the art, a small emolument of eight pence quarterly from each scholar at the grammar school, which was collected with the school-fees.

"He had acquired the reputation of being at the time a very eminent master; which indeed appears from the specimens of his works. Among these may be mentioned a pocket *Prayer-book for the service of the Church*, printed in the year 1625, with the Calendar and the Psalms set to music, which we believe was among the first of his works^a."

"In the year 1633 Dr. Barron printed his book 'On the arrival of King Charles in Scotland, with Poems on the Coronation;' which was dedicated to the magistrates and council. In 1636 a volume of 'The Funeralls of a right reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen,' was

^a This information of Mr. Kennedy appears to be materially defective. There is now lying before me, in archbishop Marsh's library, in Dublin, a volume preceding by three years the one mentioned by Kennedy: it is a Latin tract, *De disciplina ecclesiastica*, addressed to the church of Scotland, by a writer who merely designates himself "a French divine." The book is a well-printed duodecimo of 143 pages, bearing for imprint *Abredoniae excudebat Edvardus Rabanus, impensis Davidis Melvill, 1622. Cum privilegio*. It is by no means unlikely that *this* may have been one of Raban's earliest efforts.

The same library contains another book entitled "Raine from the Clouds," by Andrew Logie, calling himself "Arch Deane of Aberdene," of the date 1624: but an ancient hand has altered this date to 1634, on what authority I cannot say. [The same thing has been done in the Bodleian copy.] Raban here describes himself as "dwelling upon the market-place at the Townes armes," and the wood-cut of the arms of Aberdeen is on the reverse of the title. In *The Funeralls of Patrick Forbes of Corse*, (4to. 1635,) Raban styles himself *Edw. Raban, master printer, the first in Aberdeen*.

“ published in Aberdeen: and the Canons and Constitutions of
 “ the Church were printed there in the same year.

“ Mr. Raban carried on the printing business until the year
 “ 1649, when he died, and was succeeded in his office of printer
 “ to the town and university by James Brown, son of William
 “ Brown, minister of Invernochty.”

“ On the death of Mr. Raban, the first printer, in the year
 “ 1649, Mr. James Brown was appointed his successor by the
 “ magistrates and town council, on the 9th of the subsequent
 “ month of January, with the same emoluments which his prede-
 “ cessor had been entitled to receive from the town. He printed
 “ the works of several authors who flourished at the time^b.

“ On his death, which happened in the year 1662, John Forbes,
 “ stationer, purchased from Agnes Rutherford, his widow, the
 “ whole types, printing-presses, and apparatus, which had be-
 “ longed to her husband; and on the 23d of April that year Mr.
 “ Forbes and his son jointly were appointed by the magistrates
 “ and council printers to the town and university, with the exclu-
 “ sive privilege of printing. As an encouragement to prosecute
 “ the business, they were provided with a printing-office on the
 “ north side of the Castle-street, and a dwelling-house, rent free:
 “ and by an act of council all merchants and chapmen were pro-
 “ hibited from importing into the town any pamphlets or small
 “ books to their prejudice. Some years subsequent to this ap-
 “ pointment, Andrew Anderson, formerly a printer in Glasgow,
 “ having commenced business at Edinburgh, prevailed on the
 “ printers in this city to apply for a patent, to be taken out in
 “ his name, by which they were to be jointly vested with the
 “ office of king's printer. Having succeeded in their application,
 “ they in the year 1671 obtained a patent so extensive that no
 “ one in the kingdom was at liberty to print any book, from a
 “ Bible to a ballad, without a license from Anderson.

“ Mr. Forbes was among the first Scottish printers who were
 “ possessed of music-types; and printed in the year 1666 a ‘ Col-
 “ lection of cantos and songs set to music, with a brief introduc-
 “ tion to the art as taught by Thomas Davison in the music-
 “ school of Aberdeen:’ which work he reprinted in the year
 “ 1682.

^b In 1651 he printed “ The form and order of the Coronation of Charles the Se-
 “ cond, as it was acted and done at Scone, the first of January 1651.”

“ He was the earliest publisher in Scotland of an Almanac, commencing in the year 1677, under the title of ‘ A new Prognostication, calculated for North Britain;’ which was embellished by the armorial bearings of Aberdeen on the title-page. This work he continued to publish annually until the year 1700.

“ After the commencement of the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, the art of printing made no progress in Scotland; and it cannot be supposed that for many years it was a lucrative business to those who were embarked in it. During those civil commotions the party in power endeavoured to crush by every means the freedom of the press. In the year 1648 the committee of estates passed an act prohibiting the printing, *under the pain of death*, any book, declaration, or writing, until these were first submitted to their revisal. Upon the Restoration, the prohibition was renewed against printing without license from the king, the parliament, or privy council; and those who presumed to publish seditious books, or had them in their possession, were punished with the utmost rigour. Gazettes or newspapers were in particular prohibited from being published, till they had been revised by the bishop of Edinburgh.”

In his second volume Mr. Kennedy proceeds to relate the progress of typography at Aberdeen from the commencement of the XVIIIth century down to the present day; observing, that Mr. James Chalmers (at that time printer to the town and university) was the first publisher, in the north of the Frith of Forth, of a weekly newspaper, or indeed of any periodical work: and the origin of it was the account which he printed of the battle of Culloden, in the month of April 1746.” From some cause, however, “ the newspaper was not established till January 1748, when it was published under the title of *The Aberdeen Journal, or North British Magazine*.” He adds, that at present (viz. 1818) there are three printing-presses employed in the town.

With respect to the foundation of the university of Aberdeen, it appears from this author’s account, that the pope’s bull to bishop Elphinstone was dated in Feb. 1494; that it was confirmed by the king in May 1497; that bishop Elphinstone published his first foundation and endowment in 1505; that subsequently he

Agria, Erlau, Eger. (in Slove Jager) a town of Hungary. has
a Cathedral, Bishop's palace and a seminary "d'une grande beauté."
B. Hertz.

• altered it; and that his designs were carried into complete execution, by his successor in the see of Aberdeen, in the year 1531.

• This foundation received some alterations, arising out of the introduction of the protestant form of religion, in 1584: and was once more remodelled by bishop Patrick Forbes, who obtained an act of parliament confirming its ancient foundation and privileges, in the year 1633. In 1641 king Charles united the King's college with Marischal college, (which had been erected by George earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593,) but this union was dissolved after the Restoration.

Abrincæ, Avranches, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, lately a bishop's see. Printing was exercised here in 1545.

Academia Julia, see *Helmestadium*.

Adrianopolis, Adrianople or Andrinople, a large and fine city of European Turkey, pleasantly seated on the river Marizza, (the ancient *Hebrus*,) and the frequent place of residence of the court of Constantinople. The Jews introduced the art of printing into this city about the middle of the XVIth century. In the Oppenheimer library is a book executed at Adrianople in the year 1554.

Æsernia, Isernia, a town of Naples, seated at the foot of the Apennines, the see of a bishop. Printing was executed here, in a very creditable style, by Camillo Cavallo, in the year 1644.

AESSIVM, see ESSIVM.

Aginnum, Agen, an ancient and populous town of France, formerly the capital of the province of Guienne, and a bishop's see. It appears that typography was exercised here so early as 1545, in which year a poetical work of *Bandello*, in praise of Signora Lucregia Gonzaga di Gazuolo, was printed at Agen by Antonio Reboglio. A copy of this very rare book was sold in the Pinelli library, (No. 2555,) where De Bure's Bibliography and the Gaignot Catalogue are adduced as vouchers for its extreme rarity. Subsequently, in Payne and Foss's Catalogue for the year 1824, it thus appeared announced for sale:

“No. 1368. *Bandello*, *Canti Undeci di, de le Lodi de la S. Lucretia Gonzaga, e del vero Amore, col Tempio di Pudicitia, e con altre cose per dentro poeticamente descritte, very scarce, complete*, 4l. 4s. 12mo. *Guienna ne la Cittadi Agen*. 1545.

“1369. Altro esemplare, *some leaves reprinted*, 3l. 8s.

12mo. 1545.”

Agria, Egra or Eger, ^{or Egra} a town of Bohemia.—1687.

ALBA, called also AQVÆ STATIELLÆ, Acqui, an episcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. Panzer mentions only one book printed here, viz. an edition of *Alexandri de villâ Dei doctrinale*, and assigns both its date (1493) and place from a letter in *Giornale de lettere de Modena*, tom. xxv. p. 126. Meerman considered this work to have been printed at Florence before 1472, and to be the earliest production of the Florentine press.

[†]*Alba Carolina*, a town of Hungary, (~~Stuhlweissenburg~~?) 1785.

Alba Græca, Bellegrade, an episcopal city of European Turkey, the capital of Servia. According to Henderson, (*Biblical Researches in Russia*) Belgrade possessed the art of printing about the middle of the XVIth century: he mentions an edition of the *Slavonic Gospels*, executed in this city in the year 1552, in folio. A *Wallachian New Testament*, in folio, was printed here on Jan. 20, 1648; a copy of which very rare volume is preserved in the Bodleian library.

Alba Julia, Weissenburg, an episcopal city of Transylvania, possessing an university; or quære whether it do not sometimes denote Coloswar, (*Claudiopolis*)? In the year 1637, Georgius Rakoci, prince of Transylvania, had a press of his own in this town.

Among Dr. Rawlinson's books in the Bodleian library is a small volume which I mention here on account of the anecdote subjoined: it is entitled, "Schema primum generale, sive forma studiorum Albensium: pro hoc anno Domini 1657. Albæ-Julæ, excudebat Martinus Major, Coronensis, celsissimi Transylvaniæ principis ac scholæ typographus." At p. 112 the book breaks off abruptly, and a contemporaneous hand has supplied the following observation: *Reliqua, ad prelum parata, ut et alia meditata, obruit TARTARORUM DILUVIUM: mense Augusto, A.V. T. 1658. Quo fatali tempore illustris schola à Barbaris (eheu) solo æquata, volumina selectorum omnis generis codicum plus viginti millia unico rogo concremata, in terrorem et monimen aliarum scholarum ignaviâ, lethargo, vel ingratitude leprâ laborantium.—1568.*

Alba Regalis, Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Hungary, now small and mean, but formerly a place of splendour, having been the residence of the ancient kings of Hungary. Great part of it was destroyed in the year 1702. Since 1777 it has been a bishop's see.

* Alba Carolina or Hartsbourg, - also also Alba Julia.

S. ALBANI VILLA, St. Alban's, an ancient town of Hertfordshire in England, built on the site of old Verulam, a British city.

St. Alban's may boast of being the third town in England to receive the art of printing, since we know that a press was erected in its magnificent abbey (founded by Offa, king of the Mercians) so early as the year 1480.

Six specimens of the St. Alban's press, published during the XVth century, are now remaining to us, namely,

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. <i>Rhetorica nova fratris Lauri. Guili. de Saonâ</i> | 1480. 4°. |
| 2. <i>Alberti liber modorum significandi</i> | 1480. 8°. |
| 3. <i>Exempla sacræ Scripturæ</i> | 1481. 8°. |
| 4. <i>In Aristotelis Physica</i> | 1481. 8°. |
| 5. <i>The St. Alban's Chronicle</i> | 1483. fol. |
| 6. <i>The book of St. Alban's, by Juliana Berners</i> | 1486. fol. |

Of these, the 1st, 5th, and 6th are to be seen in the Bodleian library: the 2d was in possession of the late Michael Wodhull, esq.: the 3d is said to be in the libraries of his majesty and of the Middle Temple: of the 4th I can say nothing, but that the manner in which Herbert names it is far from being satisfactory. Earl Spencer possesses the 1st, 5th, and 6th; and a *perfect* copy of this last is in the collection of the earl of Pembroke. Of N°. 5. his majesty also has a copy, and Miss Curren, of Eshton hall, in Yorkshire, possesses one *printed upon vellum*.

Subsequently to 1486, there is a complete cessation of printing here for nearly fifty years, the cause of which is totally unexplained: and even when the art was revived by John Hertford, about the year 1534, half a dozen books, executed within the space of four years, are all which are known to have proceeded from its reestablishment. This second interruption is easily accounted for, in the total dispersion of the inmates of religious houses by command of king Henry VIII.

Albany, the capital of a county in the province of New York, North America: it was founded by the Dutch in 1608, and now contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants. Two brothers, A. and J. Robertson, printers at New York, removed from that city, and established a press here about the year 1770; where soon afterwards they published a newspaper, which continued not more than a year or two. At the beginning of the present century, "The

“Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York” were printed at Albany, viz. in 1801, &c.

ALBIA, Albia, a small town of Savoy. Two volumes executed here in the XVth century are known, viz. *Æneas Sylvius de remedio amoris*, and *Historia septem Sapientum*; both in 4to. Neither of them contains the date or printer’s name.

Albiburgum; whether this be the same with *Alburgum*, I am unable to decide. Panzer mentions a single book printed here in 1501.

Alburgum, Alburg, a city of Denmark in North Jutland.

Alcmaria, Alcmaer, an ancient and strong town of Holland, distant seven leagues from Amsterdam. The earliest Alcmaer book which I have seen is the *Enchiridion controversiarum theologicarum* of *Johannes Venator*, printed by Jac. Meester in 1605. (Bodl. TCD.) In the year 1637 a splendid work containing drawings of the finest sorts of tulips was executed here, a copy of which may be seen in the Fagel library at Dublin.

Alcobaziense Monasterium, a rich abbey of Benedictines, founded by Alphonso Enriquez, in the small town of Alcobaça in Estremadura. Antonio mentions a work of *Bernardus de Brito*, printed in this monastery in 1597; a copy of which curious volume was in the collection of Don J. A. Conde, sold by auction in London in 1824.

ALDENARDA, Oudenarde, a strong and manufacturing town of Flanders. One book only, from this town, appears to be known, viz. *Hermannii de petra Santdorpii sermones quinquaginta super Orationem Dominicam*; which is a folio, bearing for imprint *Pressum Aldenardi per me Arnoldum Cæsaris meosque sodales*, 1480. Nothing further occurs in bibliographers respecting the typography of Oudenard; except in Santander, who gives an indistinct notice of two other pieces *supposed* to have been executed here.

Alenconium, Alençon, a large, ancient, and populous town of France, in Lower Normandy. Printing was carried on here in the year 1625 and in 1653, by Robert Muerel, who calls himself “king’s printer and bookseller to the college” (of Jesuits).—Bodl.

Aleppo, see *Halebum*.

Alexandria, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt; now a place of considerable traffic, and resorted to by

Hermannus is m. Bodl.

Alestadum, Abstadt, a small town in the bailiwick of
the same name in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 20 miles
N.E. of Erfurt "Palignasii monetae genealog. juxta Boico, 1732. B

Alexandria or Alexandria in upper Italy. "Le Antichità de
Tortona dal Dottore G. A. Bottazzi 4^{to} vols. 1803. Bodl

Alexnitz, or Alexinets, a small town of Prussia in Europe, in the district of Pothemia

"Aaron B. Nathan Nata, Talmud. comment. in Pentateuch. 4^o-1768. B

Altonavia, in Bodl. "Notariatus [M.] historia Hungarica
literaria et lineamenta - 4^o Altonavia 1745

merchants of all nations. During the time that Egypt was occupied by the French republican armies, they appear to have established printing-offices at Alexandria, as well as at Cairo and Gizeh. *An Arabic, Turkish and Persian Alphabet*, and *Some Introductory Exercises in the Arabic Tongue*, appear in the “*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*,” bearing for imprint *Alexandrie, an. VI. (1798.)*

Almeria, Almeria, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Grenada: it is a bishop's see.

ALOSTVM, Alost, a town of Flanders, seated on the river Dender. About the year 1472 or 1473 printing was carried on here by Theodoric Mertens, or Martin, who is supposed to have been the first to introduce the art into Belgium. A full description of a book executed by him in 1473, may be seen in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 554. Martin continued the printing business for nearly 60 years; having in 1476 erected an establishment at Antwerp, and subsequently another at Louvain. Santander is loud and long in his praise, conceiving that his fame was improperly contested by a fellow-bibliographer Lambinet.

ALTA VILLA, Eltville or Elfeld, a small town adjoining to Mayence, (perhaps forming one of its suburbs,) and the residence of the archbishop elector. Henry and Nicolas Bechtermünze, who are said to have purchased the types formerly belonging to Jo. Gutenberg, printed here a *Teutonic and Latin Vocabulary*, being an abridgment of the *Catholicon of John de Janua*, in 1467, folio. Their press continued at work for about ten years.

Altdorfium, properly denotes a Benedictine abbey in Suabia. This imprint occurs continually in books, but in all probability the town of Altorf may be intended in every case. See *Altorfia*.

Altenburgum, Altenburg, a town of Upper Saxony. The Bodleian collection of German tracts on the Reformation contains one printed here, of the date of 1523: I have seen no other earlier than the following century.

Altona, a seaport of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe. Printing was executed at Altona by Cornelius Van der Meulen, in 1673.

Altorfia, or *Altdorfium*, Altorf, a town of Franconia, near Nuremberg, which possessed an university founded in the year 1579.—1596.

Amacusa, Amacusia, a town of Japan, situated in an island of the same name, off the coast of the island Zimo.

The Jesuits, who possessed a large college in Amacusia towards the close of the XVIth century, probably were the introducers of the art of printing into the town and island. Chevillier, in his *Origine de l'imprimerie*, notices a book which Scaliger had bequeathed to the university library of Leyden, written by *F. Luis de Granada*, and printed by the Jesuits in their college at Amacusa, in the language of Japan, but in European characters, in the year 1582. The book is set down, according to Chevillier's description, in page 313 of the Leyden university library catalogue, (folio, 1716;) yet still I cannot help suspecting some mistake of a figure, an 8 perhaps for a 9, inasmuch as in the account of the twenty-six martyrs crucified in Japan, which is to be found in the *Acta Sanctorum*, (in the first volume for February, page 735,) it is distinctly stated that this college of Amacusia was not founded until the year 1591. I much doubt whether there be a second copy of the work nearer to us than that at Leyden, by help of which this question might at once be set at rest. The library of the late distinguished oriental scholar, M. Langles, of Paris, contained a *Dictionarium Latino-Lusitanicum et Japonicum*, in small quarto, which bore for imprint, Amacusa, in collegio Japonico Societatis Jesu, 1595. At M. Langles' sale (in 1825) this little volume produced the sum of 650 francs [27l. 1s.]. The same book appears in the "Bibl. Marsdeniana," 4to. 1827.

Amberes, the Spanish name of Antwerp, occurs in books printed there in that language.

Amberga, Amberg, a large town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate.—1598.

Ambiani, called also *Samarobrina*, Amiens, an episcopal city of France. Printing was carried on here by Jacques Hubault, in the year 1611.—(Marsh.)

Amboyna, a Dutch settlement, chief town of the island of Amboyna, metropolis of the Dutch Molucca isles, in the Indian ocean. It has been several times alternately in possession of the English and Dutch, and is at present retained by the former. In the year 1814 this island was fixed on by the London Missionary Society as a desirable station, and the Rev. J. Kam having been ordered thither, he soon availed himself of the aid of typography on the spot, and erected a printing-press at Amboyna. In 1820 a second press was despatched to him from the society in London; by means of which he was enabled to send into circulation a large

562 Gregorii Dialogi.—Hie fachtan das buch der beylig vatt und
 bapet sanctus Gregorius selbs gemacht hat von den heyligen
 die bey seynen zeyten und dar vor gewesen sind in heyligen
 landen und von iren wunderzeichen und sind gar vil schöner
 exempel und haisset das buch liber Dyalogorum dasist zu
 teutsch so vil als das buch der awayer sed, &c., litt, gottp.,
 folio, VERY RARE, 2l. 2s. — *Gedruckt da man salt, 1473*
 ‘This production of the press established by the Prior Melchior de Stanham,
 in the monastery of S.S. Ulric and Afra at Augsburg, bears the same degree of
 rarity as our books printed at St. Alban’s.’ Dr. Cotton, in his *Typographical*
Gazetteer, says that no book, issued from that press before 1474, now remains.

and valuable supply of the holy Scriptures and other publications in the Malay language.

Amiternum, an ancient city of the south of Italy, in Abruzzo, the birthplace of the historian Sallust. On its ruins was erected San Vittorino, which once had a bishop, but subsequently the see was transferred to Aquila. The *Helvetia* of *F. Guillimannus*, in folio, was printed here in 1628; a copy of which rare volume is in the Fagel library at Dublin.

Amacao, see *Macao*.

Amstelædamum, *Amstelodamum*, or *Amstelredamum*, Amsterdam, a celebrated commercial city, the capital of Holland. Printing was introduced into this city about 1528, and the many splendid editions of classical works which we possess from its presses, are evidences of the perfection to which the art has there been carried. W. J. Bleau, one of its eminent printers at the early part of the XVIIth century, and who is well known by several beautifully executed volumes of diminutive size, enjoys the additional reputation of having introduced very considerable improvements into the structure of the printing-presses in use in his day. The first edition of *Luther's New Testament*, translated into Dutch, is given by Panzer as the earliest specimen of printing from this place. In a political tract of the year 1628, in the Fagel library at Dublin, I have seen the name Amsterdam disguised under the anagram DE MATER SALEM, (i. e. Aemstaldam). It is observed by Bachmeister that Russian types were used at Amsterdam in the year 1699.

La Serna Santander, in the Supplement to his "Dictionnaire Bibliographique," adduces something like proof that typography was exercised at Amsterdam during the XVth century, a circumstance not generally noticed. He had in his possession a small 8vo. volume, called *Tractatus fratris Dionysii de conversione peccatoris*, which was printed in this town, and appeared to exhibit all the marks of the XVth century. He gives the colophon in fac-simile at page 518 of his third volume.

Amursfortum, Amersfoort, a large town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, seated on the river Ems.

Two tracts by *Daniel de Viduis*, who appears to have been chaplain to the English forces then quartered here, bear for imprint *Amursforti, apud Arnoldum Odolphium*, 1626. They are of a prophetic cast, written in a singular style, and savouring

much more of zeal than of discretion. These may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in that of Trinity college, Dublin.

Ancona, Ancona, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a marquissate. Panzer gives the year 1514 as the time at which printing was introduced into this place: the first printer appears to have been Bernardinus Guerralda of Vercelli.

ANDEGAVVM, called also IVLIOMAGVM, Angers, a large city of France, capital of Anjou: it is a bishop's see, and contains an university founded in 1398, by Louis II^d. duke of Anjou. Panzer mentions two books printed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which, *Manipulus Curatorum*, bears the date 1477, and was printed by Joannes de Turre and Jo. Morelli: but it has recently been ascertained that the first book printed at Angers is *Ciceronis Rhetorica*, 4to. 1476.

Andover, a large and flourishing town of Essex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Messrs. Flagg and Gould exercised typography in Andover, in the year 1818: and a *Hebrew Grammar*, by professor M. Stuart, was printed here in 1821.

Andreapolis, St. Andrew's, a city of Scotland, containing the most ancient university in that part of the British dominions; the founder of which was bishop Wardlaw, in the year 1412. The art of printing found its way hither about the middle of the XVIth century. Herbert cites the well known book, *The Complaint of Scotland*, printed here in the year 1548: for which his authority is Dr. Mackenzie. Or perhaps, since *The Complaint* is not known to have any title remaining, *Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism*, of the year 1551, may pass for the earliest St. Andrew's book now known. Of this rare *Catechism* see a long and interesting account in *M'Crie's Life of John Knox*, vol. i. p. 405.

Aneda, see *Edimburgum*.

Angelopolis, Puebla de los Angeles, a large and beautiful city of Mexico or New Spain, founded by the Spaniards in the year 1533. Like Mexico its streets are broad and cross each other at right angles, dividing the city into large regular squares. Puebla was formerly the capital of the province of Tlascala, but is now the chief city of the intendancy of Puebla, and the see of a bishop, the see having been transferred hither from Tlascala in 1550. It is computed to contain at present about 90,000 inha-

bitants. There are in it sixty-nine churches, besides numerous establishments for religious of both sexes, the richness and splendour of which are declared to be so great as almost to exceed belief. Mr. Bullock mentions that on visiting the bishop's library in the summer of 1823 he was shewn a Spanish Bible with plates, *as a great curiosity*. A single Bible, in the vernacular tongue, and that in a bishop's library, to be a great curiosity deserving to be especially pointed out to a foreigner visiting the country! does this require a single comment?

At what period the art of printing was introduced to Puebla, I have not learned: the earliest of its books which has fallen under my observation bears the date of 1639. Antonio mentions that in 1643 a history of its splendid cathedral was executed in the city.

Anglostadium, is perhaps merely another name of Ingolstadt. The *Ἐρωτοπαίγνιον* of *Cornelius Curtius* appears to have been printed here in 1621; although the title-page bears the disguised imprint *Erotopolis*.

ANGOLISMVM, or ENGOLISMVM, Angoulême, a large and ancient town of France, the see of a bishop. Panzer knew of two books executed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which, *Auctores VIII. Catho &c.* bears date 1491.

Angra, Angra, a seaport town, capital of Tercera, one of the Azores islands: it is a populous place, and the see of a bishop. Perhaps there are few of us who would have expected to find the art of printing established in the Azores, and that at so early a period as nearly two centuries and a half ago: but it is a fact of which existing evidence will not allow us to doubt for a moment. The Bodleian library contains a very rare and curious specimen of typography from these islands, being a volume in folio, entitled, *Relacion de la iornada, expugnacion, y conquista de la isla Tercera, y las demas circunvexinas, q̄ hizo don Albaro de Baçan, marquez de Santacruz: &c.* It consists of twelve leaves only; at the end occurs the following colophon, *Fecha en la ciudad de Angra de la isla de Tercera, a onze de Agosto, mil y quinientos y ochenta y tres*. I have never seen nor heard of either a second specimen or a second copy of the book here described.

Anicium, Puy en Velay, a city of France, seated on a small river near the Loire, formerly a bishop's see.—1650.

Annæburgum, Annaburg, a town of Upper Saxony.—1597.

Annapolis, a capital city of the county Ann Arundel, in the

province of Maryland, North America. The first press was set up in this city by Wm. Parks, in 1726: and his earliest book appears to be, "*A Collection of the Laws of Maryland*," published in the next year. Parks was succeeded by some descendants of the family of Green, under whom the art flourished considerably at this place.

Annecium, Annecy, a large and fine town, one of the most delightful in Savoy. Printing is noticed here in the year 1656.

Ansloga, or Opsloe, a city of Norway, seated on the bay of Biorning: it was burnt down in the year 1624, and rebuilt under the name of *Christiania*, which see.

Antigola, (qu? Anglesola, a town of Spain, in Catalonia?) Antonio (tom. i. p. 193,) mentions a work by Christopher de Vega printed at this place in the year 1563.

Antiochia, or *Santa Fé de Antioquia*, a city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Antioquia.

In the year 1824 a newspaper was in regular publication in this town.

Antiquaria, Antequera, a Moorish town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada. Antonio notices printing here so early as 1574. In 1576, Ælius Antonius Nebrissensis appears to have possessed a press in his own house at Antequera. In the Bodleian are some books executed here, of the dates 1600, 1601; and the collection sold in London under the name of Don J. A. Conde contained one of the year 1577.

ANTVERPIA, in French *Anvers*, in Spanish *Amberes*, Antwerp, a well-known city of the Netherlands, in Brabant; formerly a bishop's see, and one of the richest towns in Europe. The earliest book known from this town, *Het boeck van Tondalus visioen*, was printed in 1472, by Mathis Van der Goes. [Lambinet, however, after La Serna Santander, suspects the date, and believes the year 1476 to be that of the introduction of typography into Antwerp.] In 1480 Gerard Leeu, who calls Antwerp *mercuriale oppidum famatissimum*, printed here *The history of the knight Jason*, which is one of the earliest English books printed abroad, after Caxton's *Recueil of the histories of Troy*. Also, in 1493, another English book, *The Chronicles of the realm of England*: with several others in the same language towards the close of the XVth century. Nor should it be forgotten, that the very first edition of the *New Testament in English*,

translated by William Tyndal, is generally supposed to have been executed at Antwerp in the year 1526.

Among the printers who have done honour to the town of *Antwerp*, must be reckoned the justly celebrated Christopher Plantin, the beauty and correctness of whose workmanship is attested by numerous publications in almost every branch of literature.

Of this esteemed printer it may be mentioned, that he was born in the year 1514 near Tours; was apprenticed to the king's printer at Caen; commenced printing at Antwerp in 1555; and died there in 1589. The earliest production of his press is a piece translated from the Italian, entitled *La institutione di una fanciulla nota nobilmente*, bearing his imprint with the date 1555. It is a small duodecimo of sixty pages, and is expressly named by Plantin, in the dedication, as the first-fruits of his press: *cestuy premier bourjon sortant du jardin de mon imprimerie*.

M. Van Praet, to whom I owe this interesting notice, mentions that the piece is extremely rare; and that a copy of it, upon blue paper, is preserved in the royal library of Paris.

Aquæ-Granum, Aachen, Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France.—1634.

Aquæ Sextiæ, Aix, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence. An university was erected here by Louis II. in the year 1413, after a previous foundation of an academy in 1100.

M. Henricy has recently (1826) favoured us with a tract on the origin of printing in Provence, from whom we learn that the art was first brought into use in Aix in the year 1574. Two years previously the subject had engaged the consideration of the magistrates, who entered into negotiations on the subject; and in 1574 succeeded in bringing Pierre Rest from Avignon and establishing him in this town. At a subsequent period the press appears to have sustained an interruption of seven years: and in the year 1597 the syndics of Aix invited from Lyons a printer named Pierre Tholozan, who in due time was succeeded by Edward David, and he by John Roize. The earliest Aix book which has fallen under my own observation is of the year 1629, bearing for imprint *Aquis Sextiis, typis Joannis Roize regię universitatıs ordinariĩ typographi*. The volume does credit to the town and printer.

AQVILA, Aquila, a large episcopal city of Naples. An *Ita-*

lian translation of Plutarch's Lives, by B. A. Jaconello de Riete, was printed here in 1482, by Adam Rotwil, who had previously exercised his art at Venice. Earl Spencer possesses a copy of this *Plutarch*, as also two other specimens of printing at Aquila during the XVth century, of which very few are known to remain, not more than *four* books being mentioned by Panzer.—(1594 Pinelli.)

Arau, a small town, chief of the canton of Argau, in Switzerland, containing about 4000 inhabitants. Printing was exercised here in the year 1821.

Arausio, Orange, a city of France.—1646. 1652. 1654. (TCD.)

Arctaunum Francorum, qu. Ortenburg, a small town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, not far from Frankfort on the Maine?

A translation into Latin verse of Alexander Montgomery's poem of *The Plum and the Cherry*, was printed here "typis Fleischmannianis," in the year 1631. A copy of this rare tract is in lord Charlemont's library at Dublin.

Arcueil, a village of France, distant about one league from Paris. Peignot remarks, that a secret printing-press was discovered at work here in 1756, the works executed at which being found to be of a very improper nature, both press and printers were seized, the latter imprisoned, and the former destroyed.

Arcum, Arco, a town on the river Sarca, on the confines of the Tyrol, distant 12 or 14 miles from Trent. It appears that printing was exercised at Arco during the sixteenth century, from a volume adduced by M. Van Praet, entitled *Privilegia et diplomata, &c. comitibus de Arco irrogata, operâ Ambrosii Franci eruta et Arci excussa*. fol. To this volume the date of 1584 is given. A copy of it is among the books printed on vellum in the royal library of Paris. I have found no other notice of an Arco book earlier than 1611.

Arelatæ, or *Arelatum*, Arles, a city of France, seated on the Rhone. M. Henricy^c informs us that typography was first practised in Arles in the year 1647.

Arenacum, see *Arnhemium*.

Arctium, Arezzo, a populous town of Tuscany, seated on a hill above the river Arno. It is a bishop's see; and is further memorable as the birthplace of Petrarch.—1752.

* "Notice sur l'origine de l'imprimerie en Provence," 8vo. Aix, 1826.

Arau Arovia

Arevalum, Arevalo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the confines of Leon. According to Antonio, the art of printing was exercised here so early as 1551.

ARGENTINA, ARGENTORATVM, sometimes called ELVETIORVM ARGENTINA, and ARGENTINA RENI, also AVGVSTA TREBOCORVM, (or TRIBOCCORVM,) Strasburg, an ancient, populous, and fine city of France, formerly imperial and archiepiscopal, seated on the Rhine. It is well known to the learned, that Strasburg is one of those towns which put in a claim to the honour of giving birth to the typographic art; and it has been contended by Schoepflin and others, that John Gutenberg printed here between the years 1440 and 1450. This assertion however, being unsupported by any positive evidence now remaining, I entirely pass over. The earliest dated Strasburg book now known is an edition of the *Decretum Gratiani*, printed by Henry Eggesteyn in 1471. Eggesteyn however is known to have carried on the art for two or three years previous to the publication of this work. John Mentelin, or Mentelius, is thought to have printed in this city, in the year 1465 or 1466; his first edition of the *German Bible*, being *almost proved* to be of the latter year, but no book of his bears a printed date earlier than 1473. Panzer also notices (vol. iv. p. 224) a *Terence* and *Valerius Maximus*, said to have been printed at Strasburg in or about 1470, by Adolphus Rusch de Inguilen, who appears to have been Mentel's son-in-law.

Among works executed in this city by unknown printers, Panzer reckons the *Terence* and *Aretine* of the *Sortense monasterium*. Towards the close of the XVth century, John Grüninger possessed a flourishing printing-establishment at Strasburg, from which he sent forth a *Terence*, *Horace*, *Virgil*, and some other books, filled with curious and interesting wood-engravings: amongst them is an edition of Brandt's *Stultifera Navis*, published in 1497.

Arhusium, Arhusen or Aarhus, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. Panzer mentions a *Breviary* printed here by Melchior Blumme, in 1519, but no other book.

Ariminum, Rimini, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna. A Hebrew book, *Sepher Ikkarim*, by *Rabbi Joseph Albo*, was supposed to have been printed here in 1486. The work however has been decided to be from the Soncino press; and there is no

evidence of the art of printing having been carried on at Rimini previously to the year 1521.

Arnhemia, called also *Arnoldi villa*, and *Arenacum*, Arnheim, a populous and strong town, situated on the Rhine, the capital of the Dutch province of Guelderland, the governors of which formerly resided within it. Printing was exercised at Arnheim in the year 1612.

Arnostadium, *Arnstadia*, or *Arnstetum*, Arnstadt, a well-built town of Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg, seated on the river Gera, at the distance of 10 miles from Erfurt. Printing was carried on here, by Peter Schmidt, in the years 1655, 1665, &c. —(Bodl.)

Arosia, Westeras, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, seated on the lake of Malar. Olaus Olai, of Elsinore, exercised the art of printing here in 1621, a press having been established by the bishop Johannes Rudbeckius, under the patronage of king Gustavus Adolphus. Panzer's notice of a *Breviary* printed here in 1504 probably rests on incorrect information, and in fact seems to be altogether disproved by Alnander. In all probability the book noticed by Panzer was nothing more than a copy of a *Breviary* printed at Basle in the year 1513, the last leaf of which may have been wanting; for it happens that *the preface* of that edition bears date "Arosiæ, vi. Id. Octob. 1504," from which circumstance the mistake is most likely to have arisen. In 1625 a *Swedish Psalter* was executed at Westeras, a copy of which, upon vellum, is in the university library of Upsal.

Ascania, Ascania, an ancient castle of Germany, seated on the river Wipper, formerly the residence of the counts of Anhalt. It has been almost totally destroyed, and the small town of Ascherleben has arisen upon its ruins. Peignot mentions a work of *J. Fr. Reimmannus*, printed here in the year 1702.

Aschaffenburgum, Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, formerly imperial, in the circle of Franconia; it now belongs to the archbishop of Mentz. Printing was carried on here in 1620, 1622, &c. by Balthasar Lippius.

ASCVLVM, Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. Two books, *La cronica de S. Isidoro*, 1477, and *Statuta civitatis Asculanæ*, 1496, are the only specimens of printing known to have proceeded from hence during the XVth century. (1580, Pinelli.)

Aronia, Aron, 9.0

Athena ad Elmum; Helmstadt - An edition of
Maximus Tyrius printed here with the above name in
1760. edited by J. A. Schier - see 860. p. 13458

Assisium, Assisi, a small town of Italy in the pope's dominions, which until the year 1810 was the see of a bishop.—1731.

Asta, Asti, a large city of Piedmont, the see of a bishop, seated on the left bank of the river Tanaro, twenty-four miles east of Turin. Panzer notices two books printed here in the years 1518 and 1519, the former of which is a work of *Albertus Bruno*, and the latter *Sangeorgius' Series of the Marquesses of Montferrat*. Panzer's citation of this book is from the catalogue of the Pinelli library, where it is styled *liber rarissimus*.

Asta, or *Xerezium*, Xeres de la Frontera, a populous town of Spain, in the province of Seville, memorable for a battle fought in the year 712, in which Roderic, the last king of the Goths, lost his life. From its environs is produced the wine commonly known to us by the name of Sherry. Printing was carried on in this town in 1626.

Astigium, or *Astygium*, Ecija, or Exija, a large town of Spain, in the province of Seville, seated on the river Xenil. Antonio mentions printing here in 1641.

Astrachan, the capital of the province of Astrachan, (originally called Háje Terkhàn, hence the Giterchan or Ginterchan of the middle ages,) one of the most populous and wealthy cities in the Russian empire, containing about 70,000 inhabitants: it is situated in an island in the river Volga, about thirty miles from the Caspian sea. In the year 1815 a branch of the Scottish mission having been established at Astrachan, the printing-establishment was removed hither from the settlement at Karass, and a reprint of the Karass edition of the *Tartar-Turkish New Testament* was immediately commenced. For some interesting particulars of the Astrachan press, the reader is referred to *Henderson's Biblical Researches in Russia*, p. 422, &c. The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains the following works in the Tartar dialect, printed at this place: *The Psalter*, 1815. *The Gospel of St. Luke*, 1815. *The New Testament*, 1820.

Asturica, Astorga, an ancient and strong city of Spain, in the province of Leon. Printing was carried on here by Hieronymus Murillo, in 1624.—(TCD.)

Athene. During the present struggle of the Greeks for the independence of their country, a printing-press has been erected at Athens among other places, from which is now issued a newspaper, entitled, *The Athens free Press*.

Athum, Ath or Aeth, a populous and manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender.

Printing appears to have been exercised here in 1622.

Atrebatum, or *Rigiacum Atrebatium*, Arras, an ancient, strong, and populous city of France, capital of a department, and the see of a bishop. Arras has long been famed for its tapestry, and contains also other manufactures. The art of printing was certainly carried on here in the year 1588. (TCD) But M. Van Praet seems to claim for the town a much earlier acquaintance with typography, by citing a vellum copy of a *Missale Atrebatense*, in folio, which professes to have been printed at Arras by John and Anthony Pice, in the year 1517. The copy adduced is in the Mazarine library.

Attleborough, or *Artleburgh*, a township of the county of Bristol, on the frontiers of Massachusetts in New England, North America. A printing-press was temporarily erected here by Solomon Southwick, on his being compelled to quit Newport in Rhode Island, in the year 1776.

Ava, the ancient capital of the Birman empire in the east, formerly a place of great extent, but much diminished of late years: In the year 1814 Mr. F. Carey, an English baptist missionary, obtained leave from the king to erect a printing-office here, for the purpose of publishing the holy Scriptures in the Burmese language: which permission was immediately acted upon.

Avaricum, or *Bituriges*, Bourges, an ancient and large city of France, capital of a department: it was formerly an archbishop's see, and possessed an university, which was founded, or rather restored, by Louis XI. The art of printing was carried on at Bourges so early as 1540; in which year a book entitled *Coutumes de Berry*, was executed here by Barth. Bartault. A copy of this, upon vellum, is in the royal library of Paris.

Auburn, a modern handsome village, in the state of New-York, North America, containing the county court-house and gaol.

“An Account of the State-prison of New-York situate at Auburn,” was printed here in the year 1826.

Auchinlech, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, the residence of the late lord Auchinlech, and of the late sir Alexander Boswell. Sir Alexander, a literary man, and (as he merrily expressed it) somewhat infected with the *type* fever, erected a printing-press in a cottage near to his house at Auchinlech, at which

he printed some pieces of Churchyard, and a few other tracts. An account of his printing-establishment, as detailed in a letter from himself to Dr. Dibdin, may be consulted in the third volume of the entertaining *Bibliographical Decameron*. His death, alas! we all remember and regret.

Audomaropolis, or *Audomarum*, St. Omer's, an ancient and large town of France, formerly the see of a bishop; at which a college for English and Irish Roman catholics was founded in the year 1594, by the well known father Parsons: it continued to be the principal establishment of English Jesuits until the period of the suppression of the order in France. At this time (1764) it passed into the hands of the secular clergy of Douay, and was finally destroyed by the French in the year 1793. The Jesuits of this college possessed a printing-press so early as 1600, in which year, amongst other things, they printed here some works of Robert Parsons, (which may be seen in the Bodleian library.)

N. B. For a curious and instructive account of the method pursued at this seminary with the young English and Irish destined to be sent over for the conversion of their countrymen to the tenets and assumptions of the Romish church, the reader is referred to a little volume entitled *Britanno-Romanus*, by *John Everard*, (an eye-witness) printed at London in 1611. 12mo.

AVENIO, Avignon, a large and beautiful city of France, seated on the Rhone, formerly belonging to the popes, and for many years the place of their residence. It is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded by Boniface VIII, in 1303, and re-established, in a different form, in the year 1803. The art of printing found its way into Avignon towards the close of the XVth century, and the earliest book at present known is the *Palinurus of Lucian*, with other tracts, in Latin, printed in 1497. Dominic Anselmus, a printer of this place in 1500, styles Avignon *altera Roma*.

Augusta, in the district of Maine, Massachusetts. Peter Edes was a printer here in the year 1810.

Augusta Eburonum, qu. whether Liege, Tongres, or Maestricht? This imprint occurs in a book of the year 1721. (TCD.)

Augusta Munatiana, or *Augusta Rauracorum*, Augst, formerly a large and flourishing town, but now a small village, at the distance of two leagues from Basle, which in fact has absorbed both its prosperity and name.—1606.

Augusta Trebocorum, see Argentoratum.

Augusta Trevarum, see Trece.

Augusta Trevirorum, see Treviri.

Augusta Tricassium, St. Paul trois Chateaux, a town of France. Petrus Chevillot styled himself "Typographus regius" in a book printed by him here in the year 1615.

AVGVSTA TRINOBANTVM, *see LONDINVM.*

Augusta Vangionum, see Vormacium.

AVGVSTA VINDELICORVM, Augsburg, an ancient and fine city of Suabia, formerly imperial and episcopal; memorable amongst other things for the Confession of Faith presented in the year 1530 by Luther and Melancthon to the emperor Charles V. and which has ever since been known by the name of *The Confession of Augsburg*; a city well deserving to be remembered by every Protestant who understands the principles, and can appreciate the value, of the Religion which he professes and enjoys.

Augsburg was furnished with the art of printing at a very early period; Gunther Zainer of Reutlingen having printed here *Meditationes vite Domini nostri Jesu Christi*, by Bonaventure, in the year 1468. La Serna Santander well observes, that Zainer has a double claim to our attention; as having been the introducer not only of typography into the city of Augsburg, but of the beautiful *Roman* letter into Germany, where no other than the black or Gothic had been seen until the publication of his *Etymologiæ S. Isidori*, in 1472. John Schuszler, a native, exercised the art for a short period, viz. from 1470 to 1472. Christmann Heyny, in 1471. John Baemler, (or Bamler,) in 1472. In 1472 a press was erected in the monastery of SS. Ulric and Afra, but no book issued from it before 1474 now remains. Anthony Sorg, who is supposed to have printed for the monastery, says of one of his books, that it is not "cyrographatus, sed stan-
"neis karacteribus artificialiter effigiatus."

Among the Augsburg printers of the XVth century occurs Erhard Ratdolt, who had carried on the business at Venice in 1476, and seems to have entertained no mean opinion of his own abilities, as may be seen by his colophons, in which he styles himself, *Vir solertissimus, imprimendi arte nominatissimus, artis impressorie magister apprime famosus, perpolitus opifex, vir sub orbe notus, &c. &c.*

Augustodunum, Autun, an ancient and populous town of

France in Burgundy, the see of a bishop, and formerly capital of a district.

The art of printing was known and practised here in the year 1596.

Augustoritum Pictonum, see *Lemovices*.

Avilly, a small village of France, near Chantilly, distant about twenty-five miles from Paris. The well known Hebrew critic Houbigant had a country house here, in which he set up a printing-press for his amusement, and printed his *Hebrew Psalter*, in 1748, *Proverbs*, in 1763, &c. as also some publications in French. The Psalter, of which one hundred copies were struck off, bears the imprint *Lugduni Batavorum*.

Aulæ Regiæ Monasterium, Konigshoven, a Cistercian monastery of considerable beauty and renown, in Bohemia, seated on the banks of the river Moldau. It was in ancient times celebrated for having the entire text of the Old and New Testaments painted on the interior of its walls, the letters being successively larger as they were nearer to the upper parts of the building. This curious monument, however, perished amid the inroads of the Hussites. (*Æneæ Sylvii Hist. Bohem. cap. 36.*)

Konigshoven in fact has no claim to be mentioned in the present work; but I have inserted this notice of it with a view of preventing error, an assertion having recently appeared that typography was exercised in this monastery during the XVth century, and that an edition of the Dialogue called *Malogranatum* was printed here in the year 1487. It is true that there is such an edition of the book in question; but it is *without any name of place* or printer; and by the wording of its subjoined colophon the reader will clearly perceive, that, although an abbot of Konigshoven was its author, yet the edition was executed neither *there* nor in any other part of *Bohemia*. “Explicit dyalogus
“dictus Malogranatum, compilatus a quodam venerabili abbate
“monasterii Aule regie in Bohemia ordinis Cysterciensis. Anno
dni 1487.” The volume is a small folio; it may be seen in the Bodleian library.

AVRACVM, or *Burgum Auracense*, Aurach, or Urach, a small town in the dominions of Wirtemberg. Mr. Horne mentions, from La Serna Santander, a work, *Leben der Heiligen*, in folio, printed here in 1481, by Conrad Fyner, a printer of Esslingen. For myself, I have observed no book bearing this im-

print of a date anterior to 1561. Le Long adduces an *Hebrew Bible* and *Greek Testament*, printed at Aurach in the year 1581; also the *Latin Bible of Santes Pagninus*, executed in the same year.

AVRELIA, AVRELIACVM, or GANABVM, Orleans, an ancient, fine, and celebrated city of France; it is the see of a bishop, and has an university, founded in 1302. Only two books were known to Panzer to have been executed here in the XVth century; one of which bears date 1490, and the other 1500. The former is a *French version of the Manipulus Curatorum*; the printer, Matthew Vivian. In the middle of the following century Loys Rabier exercised the art at Orleans.

Aurelia Allobrogum, see *Geneva*.

Aureliopolis, qu? whether Orleans or Geneva? probably the latter. The *Adversaria* of *Adrian Turnebus* were printed here by Petrus Quercetanus, in the year 1604.—(Marsh's Library.)

Aurillac, a considerable manufacturing town of France, in Upper Auvergne.—1704.

Auristadium, (qu? Auerstadt, in the province of Thuringia?) Printing was very respectably executed in this town, by Petrus Aretinus, in the year 1648.

Australasia, or *Australia*, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe; including New Holland, Van Dieman's land, and all those numerous islands situated to the south west of Asia. It is affirmed that the first book printed in New South Wales was James Busby on the cultivation of the Vine, 8vo. 1825, pp. 270: but of this there may be some doubt; as regular gazettes have been printed at Sydney for upwards of twenty years.

AVSTRIÆ CIVITAS, not Vienna, but Cividat di Friuli, an ancient town of Italy, in the Venetian territory. Only two books of the XVth century from this town are known, one of which is *Platyna de honestâ voluptate*; the other, *Cronica de S. Isidoro minore*; both of them bearing the date of 1480: the printer was Gerard de Flandriâ. The first of these curious specimens is contained in the Bodleian library, and both are in the rich collection of earl Spencer.

Autissiodorum, or *Antissiodorum*, Auxerre, an ancient city of France, the capital of a department, and formerly a bishop's see. Printing was exercised here in the year 1580.—(1609, Bodl.)

B.

Bade en Argovie, Baden, a small town of Switzerland, capital of the district of Baden, in the canton of Argau. Within one mile of it are the celebrated hot-baths from which it takes its name. Some *Poems by a blind girl*, published for the benefit of the poor who frequent the baths, are announced to have been printed here in the year 1823.

Bagnolet, an agreeable village of France, at the distance of one league from Paris. The cardinal du Perron erected here a private press in his own house in the year 1600, at which he was in the habit of printing limited editions of his works, for the inspection and correction of his friends before they were given to the world at large.

Baieux, or *Bayeux*, a populous trading town of France in Lower Normandy, the see of a bishop, and celebrated for its fine cathedral. Printing was carried on here in 1696.

Baltimore, the chief town of Baltimore county, in Maryland, North America. Printing was introduced into this city by Nicholas Hasselbocht, a pupil of Sauer of Germantown, not many years before the American war with Great Britain. He was well supplied with types for printing, both in the German and English languages; and is said to have meditated the publication of a German version of the Bible; a design, which, however, was never carried into execution.

BAMBERGA, BABENBERGA, or GRAVIONARIVM, Bamberg, a celebrated city of Franconia, capital of a principality, and the see of a bishop: it has an university, originally founded in 1147, and enlarged and improved in 1739.

There is no doubt that Bamberg was one of the earliest cities which received the art of printing, and indeed its just place seems to be immediately second to Mayence: for (not to mention the Bible of Schelhorn, which bears no date, but is supposed to have been executed in 1459,) there is remaining to us distinct evidence of a press established here so early as 1461 or 1462, by Albert Pfister, in a German *Collection of Fables*, dated 1461, a copy of which is said to be in the library of Wolfenbittel; and also in a German book containing *the histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith, and Esther*, which bears the imprint *Bamberg*, the name of *Pfister*, and the date 1462. See a detailed account of this ex-

tremely rare work, and of two others bound up in the same volume, (which is now in the royal library at Paris, having been purchased for one hundred louis d'ors, in 1799,) published by M. Camus, 4to. Paris, 1798. See also *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 94. It is to be remarked that no other dated specimen of Bamberg printing occurs until the year 1481. Of Schelhorn's Bible M. Van Praet acquaints us with the existence of four perfect copies.

John Sensenschmidt, who printed at Bamberg in 1481, dates one of his works, in *Montis Monachorum loco penes nobilem urbem Babenbergensem*: namely the *Missale ordinis B. Benedicti*, fol. 1481, which is supposed to be his earliest work. Sensenschmidt had previously followed the printing business at Nuremberg.

Bar-le-Duc, a considerable town of France, formerly the capital of a duchy: during the heat of the French revolution its name was changed to Bar-sur-Ornain.—1739.

Baranovia, Baranow, a castle of Lesser Poland, in the palatinate of Sendomir. The members of the reformed church had a printing-press here in 1628.

Barbastro, often called Balbastro, an episcopal town of Spain, in the province of Arragon.

The only instance of printing at this town which I have met with, is a *Collection of Spanish Homilies on the days of Lent*, published by directions of Philibert Grand prior of Castille and Leon, in folio, which bears for imprint, *Impressas in la ciudad de Barbastro, por Sebastian Matevad. Año. 1622.* (TCD.)

Barbium, Barby, a town of Upper Saxony, possessing a college founded, in 1754, by the Unitas Fratrum.—1766.

BARCHINO, BARCINO, or BARXINO, Barcelona, a large, commercial, and strong city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see; it has an university, founded in 1440.

Barcelona is the second in order of the Spanish towns which adopted the art of printing.

A work entitled, *Valesci Tarentini opus de Epidemia et Peste*, translated into the Catalonian dialect, is given on the authority of Nicolas Antonio as the first book executed at this place. Its date is 1475, but the name of the printer is not mentioned: the first who occur being Petrus Brunus and Nicholaus Spindeler, both Germans, whose names appear on an edition of *Thomas Aquinas*,

Barbeyrach. Carta consultiva escrita a D. Onesimo
de Puffendorf, trad. del L^o Torne, por Sr. Fulli^o de Bus-
-cayola. Impreso en Barbeyrach del Ebro. 1776. 4^o

Bartfa, (Bertpha) or Bartfeld; ville libre royale
de Hongrie 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ l. 1772 de Leben. B. Werboezg

in the year 1478. A considerable number of publications, in the Spanish and Latin tongues, issued from Barcelona during the remainder of the XVth century: but Panzer seems to have met with very few printed during the earlier part of the succeeding one.

BARCVM, Barco, a town of Italy in the province of Brescia, the seat of one of the early Jewish printing establishments. An Hebrew book, *Selicoth, seu preces pro remissione peccatorum*, is the only one known to have been printed here in the XVth century. Its date is 1497; the printer, *Gerson filius Rabbi Mosis Mentxlan*. De Rossi possessed the unique but imperfect copy of this volume. It may be observed that Gerson, contrary to the usual conceit of those of his profession, calls himself *minimus typographorum*.

Barda, or **Bardum**, Bardt, a considerable seaport-town of Pomerania, formerly the ducal residence. *A Pomeranian version of the Bible* was printed here in 1588, 4to: and the *Juvenilia* of *M. A. Muretus*, in 1590. This last is very neatly executed, bearing for imprint *Bardi Pomeraniæ, ex officina Principis*. It is in the Bodleian library.

Barium, probably Bari, a seaport town of Naples, formerly an archbishop's see. Panzer notices printing here so early as 1516.

Baruthum, or **Byruthum**, Bayruth, a fine and populous town, formerly the capital of Franconia.—1669.

Basatum, see *Vasatum*.

BASILEA, **COLONIA MVNATIANA**, or **ATHENÆ RAURACÆ**^d, Basle, or Basil, a large and strong city of Switzerland, seated on the Rhine, capital of the province of Basle. It has a celebrated university, founded by Pius II. in 1459. Basle was the first city of Switzerland which could boast of the art of printing, which is thought to have been carried thither by Berthold Rodt of Hanau, (formerly employed in the office of Fust at Mayence,) between the years 1460 and 1465. However, none of the works executed by Rodt have any date, and few of them the printer's name: and the earliest Basle book bearing a certain date is either *Joannis Calderini repertorium juris*, printed by Michael Wensler, or a German work, *Der Sachsenpiegel*, executed by

^d See Epitome Hist. Basil. a C. Urtisio, p. 1.

Bernhart Richel, in 1474. Santander gives to this last the honour of being the first Basle printer. It is observable, that so late as 1486, Wensler inserted in the colophon of his books, that they were not produced *atramentali pennâ cannâve, sed arte ingeniosâ quâdam imprimendi*.

Among the eminent printers of Basle must not be unnoticed the learned John Froben, the beauty and correctness of whose editions are highly commended by Erasmus. Froben printed here the first octavo edition of *The Latin Bible*, in 1491. Even so late as 1496, after that he had practised the art of printing during five or six years, Froben, with a modesty unusual among those of his trade, simply calls himself *artis impressoriæ studiosum*.

It must never be forgotten, that to the press of Froben at Basle we are indebted for the first published edition of *the original Greek of the New Testament*, which appeared in the year 1516, edited by Erasmus. It is true that the Complutensian edition bears an earlier date, (1514,) but the caution of the pope would not suffer it to be made public until 1522. This first edition of Erasmus is not only a rare, but a beautiful and highly interesting volume. Erasmus himself has told us that he struck off three copies of it *upon vellum*; one of which is now preserved in the cathedral library of York.

Bassanum, Bassano, a small town of Italy.—1628.

Basseterre, the capital of the isle of St. Christopher's. Thomas Howe, a native of Ireland, in 1747, was a printer here: the art may have been introduced about two years earlier than this date.

Basti, or *Basta*, Baça, or Baza, a trading town of the province of Granada in Spain.—1614.

Bastia, a populous and strong town, the capital of the island of Corsica.—1785.

Batavia, a city and seaport, the capital of the isle of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. The Dutch East India company had a press here in the beginning of the XVIIIth century; from which issued, in 1706 and 1707, some Malay vocabularies, in 4to. *printed by A. L. Loderus, printer to the Dutch East India company, and to the city of Batavia*: copies of these vocabularies are in the Bodleian library. Yet these could not have been the first-fruits of the Batavian press; since

Beerben - I believe Vienna. an Hungarian work by
Jos. von Marton printed at Beerben 1840 - in Duss
Beerben, i.e. Vienna &c

La Croze, in his *Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, relates, that in the year 1706 the Danish missionaries instructed the natives at Tranquebar out of a Portuguese New Testament, printed at Batavia: and a Portuguese version of *the Psalms*, executed here in 1708, was in the library of M. Meerman. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Old Testament was printed here in the Malayan language, in the year 1744, probably at the instance of the Dutch East India Company, who appear to have given orders for the execution of such a work so early as 1729.

An indirect insinuation that typography was practised at Batavia during the XVIIth century appears to be furnished by a Dutch tract, preserved in the Fagel collection at Dublin; this piece contains an account of some shocking adventures encountered at or near the island of Amboyna; it is dated 1675, and professes to have been printed *from a copy executed at Batavia*.

In the year 1823, Mr. Medhurst, an English missionary, erected in this city a printing-office for the peculiar purposes of his mission.

Baudissa, see *Budissina*.

Bayonne, or *Bayonan*, a commercial town and seaport of the south of France, seated on the Bay of Biscay. Typography was exercised at Bayonne in 1693. A book of *Spiritual Exercises*, in the Basque tongue, printed here in 1716, may be seen in the king's library: and a *Basque and French Grammar and Dictionary*, printed in 1741, in the Bodleian.

Beacia, or *Biatia*, Baeza, or Baeça, a town of Spain in the province of Jaen, formerly a bishop's see. Antonio notices printing here so early as 1551. In 1594 a printer named J. Baptista de Montoya was working at Baeça.

Beirut, the ancient Berytus, now an inconsiderable place, seated at the foot of mount Lebanon. Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, mentions an *Arabic Psalter*, printed here in 1751, as also a *Missal* and a *Breviary*; quoting the authority of Seezen for all three.

Belfast, a large and populous manufacturing town in the north of Ireland, into which printing appears to have found its way about the beginning of the last century. In 1714 James Blow printed the works of sir David Lindsay, a Bible, Prayer Book, Psalms in metre, and 20 or 30 other books.

Bellary, a town of the northern part of the province of Mysore, in Hindostan.

In the year 1810 the London Missionary Society established a settlement here, and under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Hands a printing-press was erected in Bellary; but in what year I have not precisely ascertained: it appears to have been at work in 1819.

Bellositum Dobunorum, see *Oxonia*.

Bellovacum, Beauvais, a populous and well-built town of France, capital of a department, and lately a bishop's see.—1681.

Bellovisum, the name of a spot or district of the city of Paris, in which Jehan Petit (a Parisian printer of some eminence at the commencement of the XVIth century) had a printing-establishment, is sometimes found in the colophons of his books, without the addition of the word "Parisiis," which would at once declare its locality: see an instance of this in Petit's edition of *Leonardus Aretinus de bello Gothorum*, 4to. 1507, which bears for imprint, *In Bellovisu impressi, anno &c.*

Belvidere, (called by Wolff in his *Bibliotheca Hebræa*, *Calloscopium*,) a town of European Turkey, standing on the site of the ancient city of Elis, in the Morea. The art of printing was exercised here by the Jews in the year 1523.—(Bodl.)

Belunum, Belluno, a considerable town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and the see of a bishop. Printing was exercised here by Franciscus Viacerus, in the year 1629.—(TCD.)

Benares, a large and celebrated city of great antiquity, seated on the left bank of the river Ganges, capital of the district of Benares, in Hindostan. Its population considerably exceeds half a million of souls.

In the year 1818 or 1819 the English Church Missionary Society sent out Mr. Thomas Brown, with all the materials of a printing-establishment, which since that time has been constantly and most usefully employed, in supplying the city and neighbourhood with copies of the holy Scriptures and religious and moral tracts.

Bencoolen, a seaport-town on the south-western coast of the isle of Sumatra, where the English have a settlement and factory. [For further particulars see the article *Fort-Marlborough*.] At what period typography was introduced I have not learnt: pro-

In monasterio Benedictino - Casinate S. Jacobi
Pontide agri Bergomatis. 1740 - sec. 1^o 13499.

bably this was effected by the Baptist missionaries, who visited Bencoolen in the year 1818. The "*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*" contains some "*Malayan Miscellanies, edited by Sir Stamford Raffles*," printed at Bencoolen in 1820 and following years.

Beneventum, Benevento, a very ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, capital of a principality, and an archbishop's see. Printing was executed at Benevento at least so early as 1646.—(Pinelli.)

Benfica, appears to be the name of a Dominican convent situated somewhere in Portugal. Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, tom. ii. pp. 19, 52, mentions a Portuguese work by *F. Luis Cazegas*, printed in this convent by Gerardus de Vinha, in the year 1623.

Berdyczow, a town of European Russia, in the government of Volhynia, formerly in the Polish palatinate of Kiow.—1818.

Bergen, a large and handsome town of Norway, the capital of a province, and a bishop's see. It is computed to contain about 15,000 inhabitants.

A "Description of the town of Bergen" was printed at this place in the year 1824.

Berg-op-Zoom, a strong fortress and town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; called by the French, *Bergues sur le Zoom*.—1605. (Bodl.)

Bergeracum, Bergerac, a rich and populous town of France, seated on the river Dordogne. Some sermons of *Gilbert Primrose*, a minister of Bourdeaux, were printed at Bergerac by Gilbert Vernoy, in the years 1610, 1611, and 1619: also a book written against the Jesuits by *Cha. Andrieu*, a protestant minister, in 1611; all which may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Bergomum, Bergamo, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of the province of Bergamasco. Two books, dated 1477, and 1498, were supposed by Maittaire and Mercier to have been executed here: but it has been shewn by Tiraboschi that the former was printed at Vicenza, and the latter at Venice. I have hitherto observed no book printed at Bergamo of a date anterior to 1556, one of which year was in the Pinelli library. The Bodleian contains one of the year 1580, and a second of 1590, both executed by the same printer, Comino Ventura.

Berlangua, Barlangua, or Verlangua, a town of Spain, in Old

Castile, seated on the Duero. According to Antonio, printing was in use here in 1564.

Berna, Berne, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Berne, having a celebrated academy. Although it does not appear that typography was exercised at Berne previously to the year 1536, since Panzer makes no mention of this town in his extensive researches, which, it is remembered, terminate with that year; yet its introduction must have taken place very soon afterwards, since we have, in the year 1540, a curious and well-executed volume, adorned with wood-cuts of no mean workmanship, namely the *Catalogus annorum et Principum ab homine condito* of *Valerius A. Ryd*, which bears for imprint, on the title-page, *Ex magnifica Helvetiorum urbe Bernâ, A. D. MDXL*. (with the arms of Berne in a shield); and on the last leaf, *Excusum Bernæ Helveticæ per Mathiam Apiarium, anno MDXL*. This work, as well as a reprint of it at the same place in 1550, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin: where is also found a still earlier publication from Berne, the treatise of *Boethius de claris Mulieribus*, which contains some good wood-engravings, and bears for imprint, *Bernæ Helvetiorum, apud Mathiam Apiarium, 1539. folio*.

Bernaburgum, Bernbourg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt.—1754.

Berolinum, Berlin, the capital of the king of Prussia's dominions.—1578, (Bodl.) 1583, &c.

BERONA, or BERONIS VILLA, not Beraun in Bohemia, (as stated in the Bibliographical Miscellany, and in Peignot,) but Beron Minster, a village of Lower Argau, in the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland: it is sometimes called ERGOVIA, or MONASTERIVM ERGOVIÆ, now Munster in Ergau. Its name is derived from Bero, count of Lentzburg, who founded here a monastery, to which large possessions were given by the counts of Hapsburg, and its privileges were confirmed by the emperor Frederic II. in the year 1223.

Mammotrectus, seu expositio vocabulorum quæ in bibliis &c. occurrunt, printed here by Helyas Helye, or Louffen, who calls himself *canonicus ecclesiæ villæ Veronensis in pago Ergovia*, dated 1470, is the first book with a certain date printed throughout Switzerland. Lichtenberger doubts its being so ancient by at least three years: and La Serna Santander adduces weighty

Betsben - 2 belice Vienna In Bodl. Oratio Dominica
lingua Hungarica - 8^a Betsben 1803

reasons for believing that the Munster press was not established by the worthy canon before the year 1472. Consult the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 154.

Bethania, or *Beuthena*, Beuthen, a town of Silesia, seated on the Oder.

The only specimen of printing at this town with which I am acquainted, is an inaugural lecture by professor *George Vechner*, which bears for imprint, *Bethaniæ, typis Joannis Dörfferi*. 1620.—TCD.

Betheldorp, a village and settlement of Hottentots, seated at the mouth of the river Zwartzkopts, about six hundred miles east of the Cape of Good Hope.

The London Missionary Society has for some years past had an establishment at this place; and it is stated that a printing-office has recently been erected here, and is now in full work.

Beverley, a town of England in Yorkshire. Printing is supposed to have been brought into this place so early as 1510, by Hugh Goes, a Dutchman. A broadside by him of that date is the only known specimen remaining of the first Beverley press.

Biel, qu. Bielau, a large town of Silesia, or Biella, a town of Piedmont, lying between Turin and Vercelli?—1684.

Bienne, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situate at the extremity of the lake of Bienne. The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society possesses a copy of a *French Bible* printed here in 1770.

Bilbilis, (Baubula, or probably) Calatayud, a considerable town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, founded in the VIIIth century by the Moors on the ruins of the ancient Bilbilis, at the distance of one mile from the former site.

Mendez enumerates Bilbilis among the towns of Spain in which the art of printing was carried on, but has left us no particulars respecting the period at which it was in use here.

Binchium, Binch, an old town of the Netherlands, in Hainault.

The only specimen of Binch printing which I have seen noticed is a *Life and Legend of St. Luthgarde*, 4to. imprimé en Binch pour M. l'abbé Daulne, 1545. (Thorpe's Cat. 1826.)

Binga ad Rhenum, Bingen, a town of France on the Rhine.—1786.

Bionne, (qu?)

This appears in the title of a French book of the year 1673;

but it seems to be merely the place of publication, the work in all probability having been printed at Orleans.—TCD.

Bipontium, Deuxponts, or Zweybrucken, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, famous for many valuable editions of the Greek and Roman classics, published between 1779 and 1793; in which last year the society of editors was obliged by the war to remove to Strasburg, where they continued their literary labours. It does not appear at what period typography was introduced: 1597 is the earliest date of a Bipont book which I have seen.—(TCD.)

BISVNTIA, or BISVNTIVM, or VESONTIO, Besançon, an ancient and strongly-fortified city of France, the see of an archbishop. Panzer mentions the *Liber de pestilentia*, printed here in 1487, but appears to distrust Laire, who announces the *Schola Salernitana*, executed in the same year. This latter book, however, made its appearance in London, a few years ago, at the sale of the White-Knights' library, in the catalogue of which it may be seen, numbered 4491.

Bistrovitzius, qu.? Bistritz, a town of Transylvania, or Bistercze, a town of Hungary. Wolfius mentions a Jewish printing-establishment here; and one of its productions, dated 1593, exists in the Oppenheimer library.

Biterra, or *Bliteræ*, Beziers, an ancient city of France.—1626.

Biturgia, Borgo di San Sepolcro, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

Biturigæ, Bourges in France; see *Avaricum*.

BLABYRIA, or ARÆ FLAVIÆ, Blaubeuern, a small town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. A work of *Albertus van Eyb* is stated by Mr. Horne, after La Serna Santander, to have been printed here by Conradus Mancz, in 1475, in folio; with which book our knowledge of the typography of this town appears to begin and end.

Blaje, a town of Transylvania. According to the catalogue of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *Wallachian Bible* was printed at this place in the year 1795.

Blancoburgum, Blankenburg, a town of Lower Saxony.—1782.

S. Blasii Monasterium, a celebrated abbey of Benedictines, situated in the Black Forest in Germany; it was founded in the middle of the tenth century, and considerably enlarged in the year 1094. Some learned fathers of this convent introduced a printing-press for the sake of facilitating their literary labours, in

Bojanowo - ville des 'États-Prussiens, prov., regence et
a. l. S. S. O. de Posen. In Pooll. Deutsch = Pöhlrische Gramma-
tick von J. C. Krumpholtz, 1770. 12.

the early part of the last century, and we have several books which bear the imprint *Typis San-Blasianis*.

Blesæ, Blois, an ancient and celebrated city of France, formerly the abode of the French kings, and a bishop's see. Le Long mentions a *New Testament*, Latin and French, printed here in 1559. I have seen no other notice of a Blois book earlier than 1593.

Bochina, or *Bochnia*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, from which city it is distant about seven leagues. It has considerable salt mines.

In the year 1827 two printing-presses were at work in this town.

Bogota, or *Santa Fé de Bogota*, formerly a settlement and capital of a district in the kingdom of New Grenada in South America, seated on the Rio de Bogota, now become the capital of the new republic of Colombia, and said to contain 35,000 inhabitants. It is an archbishop's see, and possesses an university. A large and extensive printing-office is said to have been established in this town, and vigorous means are taken to diffuse there the benefits of education as widely as possible.

Baron Humboldt, in his "Personal narrative of travels to the "equinoctial regions of the New Continent," mentions a *scientific journal* published at Santa Fé de Bogotá. I believe that this publication commenced about the year 1811.

In 1824 three newspapers were published at this town, and its public library contained about fourteen thousand volumes, chiefly in the French language.

Bois-Valon occurs as the imprint of a book quoted by Barbier, (*Dict. des Anonymes*, tom. ii. p. 191.) of the date 1765. I am uncertain whether it be a fictitious name. There are two towns in France bearing the name of Vallon.

Bolacco, *Boulacq*, or *Bulak*, a town in Upper Egypt, two miles to the west of Cairo, to which city it serves as a harbour. It is stated in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, that Ali Pacha, the spirited and enterprising viceroy of Egypt, among other projects for the instruction and general improvement of his subjects, has erected in this town a college or seminary, which is frequented by a considerable number of students, boarded and educated at his expence; and also a royal printing-establishment; one work from which, an *Italian and Arabic Dictionary* in two parts, is men-

tioned, bearing for imprint, *Bolacco, della Stamperia reale*, 1822. 4to.

Boleslavia, Alt Buntzlau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaf. Le Long notices a German version of *The Apocalypse*, printed here in 1612: probably by the Bohemian brethren, who had a settlement at Buntzlau, and are reported by Crantz to have used their press solely for the execution of editions of the holy Scriptures in that language.

Bolivar. Two numbers of a periodical work, entitled "Miscellanea politica," were printed at this place in the year 1825.

Bombay, a large and important city on an island of the western coast of Hindostan, the capital of all the British settlements on that side of the peninsula: it came first into the possession of the British in the year 1661; and was transferred to the East India company in 1668. At what period typography was introduced I have not ascertained.

Printing was exercised here in 1792; and the typographical establishment received considerable accessions, by means of the missionaries, in the years 1813 and 1816.

Bonna, Bonne, a neat town of the Prussian states, seated on the left bank of the Rhine. From the year 1268 it had been the court and residence of the archbishop elector of Cologne, until the dissolution of the old Germanic constitution in 1801. Bonne possesses an academy, instituted in 1777, to which the title and privileges of an university were granted in 1786.

The earliest printing at Bonne which I have yet seen is of the year 1543: and two years later its printer, Laurentius Mylius, executed a handsome volume On the necessity of an ecclesiastical reformation, by *Hermann* then *archbishop of Cologne*.—Bodl.

BONONIA, (called also FELSINA, in an edition of *Philelphus' Epistles*, printed in 1489,) Bologna, an ancient, fine, and populous city of Italy, capital of Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. It possesses a celebrated university, founded by the emperor Theodosius the younger, and a flourishing academy of arts and sciences.

In all probability the honour of the first book printed at Bologna is due to the extremely rare edition of *all the works of Ovid*, executed in 1471, by Balthasar Azzoguidi, who styles himself *primus in sua civitate artis impressoriæ inventor*. But a dispute has lately arisen on this point, by the production of two

volumes, each of which affects to precede the Ovid in point of time. The first of these is a *Latin version of the Cosmographia of Ptolemy*, executed by Dominic de Lapis, and bearing the date 1462. But of this it may be said, that in the first place it has signatures and catchwords, which are not found in any book of an undoubted date prior to 1472: secondly, the corrector must have been a child of 9 years old in 1462: thirdly, Dominic de Lapis printed nothing else until 1476: and moreover, the *Ptolemy* is executed with worn types, the identical ones with which, when fresh, he printed a work in that very year 1476. A copy of this volume, which contains some curious maps, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Nearly forty printers carried on the art at Bologna before the close of the XVth century; amongst whom was the famous Hebrew printer Abraham Ben Chaïm Pisaurensis, to whom we owe *the Pentateuch in the original Hebrew*, fol. 1482, a very handsome volume, a vellum copy of which may be seen in the Bodleian Library; and many of whose publications we possess from the towns of Ferrara, Mantua, Bologna, and Soncino.

The other work, more recently discovered, is the *Repertorium utriusque Juris* of *Petrus Episc. Britiensis*, professing to be completed in November 1465. This I have never seen. Panzer, not without reason, suspects the date, supposing that 1475 is the true one.

A *Propertius*, executed here in 1487, is said to be printed in commune a *Benedicto Hectoris Librario, et Platone de Benedictis impressore*. Is not this the earliest instance on record of a printer and bookseller joining in the expense of publishing a book?

Bonus Fons, Bonnefont, an ancient and celebrated abbey of Cistercian monks, in Champagne, founded in the year 1154. At this place was printed *Bibliotheca Patrum Cisterciensium*, viii. tom. folio. *Bono fonte, typis ejusdem cœnobii*, 1660,-62,-64,-69. Although the two latter volumes do not bear this imprint, yet all of them are printed in one and the same type. Possibly this may be the only publication which issued from the press of Bonnefont; the editor, Tissier, expressly states in his preface, that the press was introduced for the sake of this particular work: “ Sum-
“ ptus plurimi et maximi faciendi fuerunt in comparandâ typo-
“ graphiâ, et in ipsâ editione librorum. Non enim potui ab hoc
“ nostro Cœnobio abesse, nec item a typographiâ: itaque hanc

“in hoc deferri necesse fuit.” A copy of the work is to be found in the Bodleian library.

Bosch, a small island off the coast of the Dutch province of Groningen.—1800.

Boston, a fine and opulent city, the capital of the state of Massachusetts, in New England. This town was the second place throughout the United States of America to receive the art of printing, which was first practised here under a special licence from government, by John Forster between 1674 and 1676. The family of the Greens from Cambridge also exercised the business in this city, from the year 1690 until the revolution. One of them, Bartholomew, in the month of April 1704, commenced the publication of a newspaper, entitled, *The Boston News-Letter*, which is the first newspaper printed within the British colonies of North America. The second was *The Boston Gazette*, which began in the year 1719. Boston was likewise the place at which the celebrated Dr. Franklin commenced his typographical career, with *The New-England Courant*, in the year 1723.*

Boulacq, see *Bolacco*.

Bourbon, in the Mauritius or Isle of Bourbon. A catalogue of plants cultivated in the island was printed here in 1825; and a newspaper was in course of publication in or before the year 1821.

Braccianum, or *Brecennum*, Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the papal territories. *Andreas Phæus*, styling himself *Typographus*

* Of a humorous bookseller, editor of another newspaper, called *The Boston Evening Post*, Thomas relates the following anecdote :

“In the *Evening Post* of November 7, 1748, Fleet inserted this advertisement, viz. ‘Choice Pennsylvania Tobacco paper, to be sold by the publishers of this paper, at the Heart and Crown : where may also be had the BVLLS or Indulgences of the present pope *Urban VIII.* either by the single Bull, quire, or ream, at a much cheaper rate than they can be purchased of the *French* or *Spanish* priests, and yet will be warranted to be of the same advantage to the possessors.’

“These *Bulls*, or Indulgences of his holiness, were printed on the face of a small sheet ; several bales of them were taken in a Spanish ship captured by an English cruizer, and sent into Boston during the war between England and France and Spain, in 1748. I have one of them now in my possession. Fleet purchased a very large quantity at a low price, and printed various editions of ballads on the backs of them. One side of the sheet was blank, and the paper very good ; one Bull answered for two half-sheet ballads, or songs, such as ‘Black-eyed Susan,’ ‘Handsome Harry’—‘Teague’s ramble to the camp,’ &c. I have seen large quantities of them which were thus worked up by Fleet.”

In the Bodleian library is "A confession of faith agreed and
consented unto by the Elders and messengers of the churches
assembled at Boston in New England, May 12. 1680. printed
by John Foster 1680. 8°. [Pamph. 157.]

Bractea - or *Beageracum* - see a Horace
printed there in 1613.

Ducalis, exercised his vocation at Bracciano in the years 1621 to 1648. TCD.

BRACLARA, or *Brachara*, Braga, an ancient city, formerly belonging to Spain, but now in the kingdom of Portugal: it is the capital of a province, and an archbishop's see. Antonio notices printing here in 1563. But it has been recently discovered by Fr. Mendez, that Braga possesses much higher claims; since there is evidence of a *Breviary* bearing for imprint, *impressum in Augusta Bracharensi civitate, per magistrum Joannem Gherlinck Alemanum*, a. S. C. 1494. [Consult the additions to the treatise of F. Mendez, p. 426.]

Bransberga, Brunsberga, Braunsperga, or *Brunopolis*, Braunschweig, a seaport of Prussia, seated on the Passerage. A college of Jesuits, founded by cardinal Hosius after his return from the council of Trent, printed works here so early as 1601.

Breda, a city of Dutch Brabant.—1615.

Bregogne, qu. Bourgoin, a small town of France in Dauphiny? a small volume of *Poems* in the dialect of Burgundy bears this imprint, with the date 1738.

Breidabolstad, an inconsiderable place in the district of Snæfellsness, on the western coast of Iceland. It appears from "Henderson's Journal" that the printing-press first introduced into Iceland by bishop Areson, and set up by him at Holum about the year 1530, was subsequently for a short period erected here, previously to its being fixed a second time, with considerable improvements, at Holum by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson. Henderson relates that "In 1562, Olaf Hjalteson, the first Lutheran bishop of Holum, published a small quarto volume called 'the Gudspialla book,' which contains the Epistles and Gospels arranged in the order according to which they were to be read in all the churches of his diocese:—it was printed at Breidabolstad by Ion Matthieson, the first printer in Iceland." Vol. II. p. 269.

Brema, Bremen, a well-known city of Lower Saxony. Printing was exercised in Bremen by Arnoldus Wessel in the year 1585: and, according to Le Long, a selection from the *Book of Psalms*, in Hebrew, Chaldee, Latin, and Greek, was printed here in 1614. The British museum contains a *New Testament*, in Bohemian, German, and Latin, executed at Bremen in 1616.

Bresla, Breslavia, see *Vratislavia*.

Brest, a seaport of the south of France, with an excellent har-

bour. A *Dictionary of the French and Breton tongues* was printed here about the middle of the XVIIth century.

Brestia, Brescz, or Brzescz, the chief town of Polesia, in the duchy of Lithuania, famous for a school or academy of Jews. The Bohemian brethren possessed a church and school here, and their great patron Nicholas Radzivil, palatine of Wilna, established a printing-press for them in the year 1559. In 1563 was published at Brescz the well-known Polish Bible of the Pinczovians, the expenses of which were defrayed by count Radzivil; who, after the books of the Old and New Testament had been translated from the original tongues by some learned men at Pinczow, sent to Cracow for a printer, Bernard Woiewodka, and caused him to print and publish the work, under his own superintendence. This was the first version of the Scriptures printed in the Polish language. Another version, by Simon Budnæus, was printed in 1572; and a third, of the New Testament only, by Martin Czechovicius, in 1577. Copies of the edition of 1563 are extremely rare. Two however are to be seen in Oxford; one in the Bodleian, the other in Christ Church library; and a third most beautiful copy adorns the royal library of George the Third, the title-page of which differs in some respects from those of the other two. A fourth copy in this country is in the possession of earl Spencer. There is a copy in the library of the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg. Budnæus' edition of the Bible in 1572, equal, if not superior, in rarity to the Brzescz edition, may be found in the Zalewskian library at Warsaw. Masch, in his edition of the *Bibliotheca* of Le Long, assigns an earlier period to the introduction of typography into Brzescz; he cites a *Hebrew Pentateuch* executed here in the year 1546.

Bridgetown, the capital city of the island of Barbadoes. David Harry, a printer of Philadelphia, in 1730 introduced a press into this place; being the first established in the island of Barbadoes. In the next year a newspaper, *The Barbadoes Gazette*, began to be published.

Briele, a handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, on the north side of the island of East Voorn; memorable as the place where the Dutch confederates laid the foundation of their republic in the year 1572, also as being the birthplace of admiral Van Tromp. A work by Cornelius Cleyne upon the 66th Psalm bears this imprint, but it appears to be merely the place of publi-

Brega - or Brega - in Bodl Comenii orbis
pictus - & Brega Silesiorum, 1667

Bruxia. The first edition of Nicotinus Lycopii Lycopii
romianum, under the title of Observationes in Lycopii
was printed here in 1535, & bore the imprint of ex Pato
Albrici

cation, the book having been printed at Leyden : its date is 1772. (TCD.)

Briga, Brieg, a city of Silesia, the capital of a principality, seated on the river Oder. 1689 is the date of the earliest Brieg book observed by me. A very fine copy of a *Bohemian Bible* printed here in 1745 may be seen in the Bodleian library. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *Polish New Testament* was printed here in 1708.

Bristol, in England. A sermon by Richard Towgood, 8°. 1643. TCD. News from the king's bath, by R. Pricket, 4°. 1645. TCD. "Certain observations on the new League or Covenant, &c. with a copy of said Covenant, 4°. Bristoll, printed for Richard Harsell, and are to be sold by him in Bristoll, 1643." On the reverse is the licence of the bishop, "Imprimatur, Tho. Bristol," dated Feb. 20. 1643. A copy of this piece is in Cashel library.

BRIXIA, Brescia, an ancient and populous city of Italy, the capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see. 1473 appears to be the earliest known date occurring in any book here printed; and Morelli, in his catalogue of the Pinelli library, considers a *Latin version of Phalaris' Epistles*, executed by Thomas Ferrandus, as the earliest specimen of the Brescian press; nor does Panzer dispute his opinion. Petrus de Villâ, a priest, exercised the art in the same year, 1473: Henricus de Colonia, in 1474: Eustachius Gallicus, with twelve or fourteen others, amongst whom was Rabbi Gerson, one of the Soneino printers, followed within the period of the XVth century.

Brookfield, a considerable town of Worcester county in Massachusetts, North America. In 1794 Isaiah Thomas established a press here.

BRVGÆ, called in Spanish books *Brujas*, Bruges, a considerable city of the Netherlands, formerly the see of a bishop. The earliest dated book bearing the imprint of this city, is *Les dictes des philosophes*, printed by Colard Mansion in 1473. But it had been for some time known to the learned that a volume was in the possession of the celebrated M. Meerman at the Hague, which, by the rudeness of its execution, and other marks of high antiquity, seemed to claim for Bruges a much earlier acquaintance with the typographic art. At the sale of M. Meerman's most extensive and valuable library, in June 1824, this extraordinary vo-

lume was produced, and is thus described in the catalogue, (N^o. 205 of the quartos in the first day's sale.) "C'est cy la coppie des
 "deux grans tableaux esquelx tout le contenu de ce livre est en
 "escript. qui sont atachiez au dehors du coeur de leglise notre
 "dame de terewane, au coste devers midi pour linstruction et
 "doctrine de tous chretiens et chretiennes de quelconque estat
 "quils soient laquelle doctrine et instruction fut composee en l'universite de Paris, par tres Saige et tres discret Homme et
 "maistre en divinite. maistre Jehn Jarson Chancelier de notre
 "dame de Paris. Bruges par Jean Brito (qui dit avoir inventé
 "l'art de l'imprimerie.) Sans date, charact. Goth. lettr. color." The "sage and discreet Jehn Jarson," mentioned above, is better known to the literary world as Johannes Gerson, (or more correctly, Jean Charlier, Gerson being a surname,) a celebrated professor of theology, and most voluminous writer; who was born in the diocese of Rheims in the year 1363, and died in 1429. This curious typographical morceau, which is a small quarto of about 50 or 60 pages, was sold for 505 guilders, (about £50 sterling,) and has very properly found its way to the royal library at Paris, from whence we may fairly expect a detailed and accurate description of it. In the mean time the reader may consult a long notice, unfavourable to its claims, in the *Dictionnaire Bibliographique* of La Serna Santander, vol. I. p. 353, &c.

BRVNNA, Brunn, or Brinn, an episcopal town of Moravia, capital of a Circle of the same name. A book entitled, *Agenda secundum chorum Olomucensem*, of the year 1486, is considered the earliest known specimen of the typography of this place.

Brunonia, *Brunsvicum*, or *Brunsviga*, Brunswick, a city of Lower Saxony.—1509.

Brunsberga, see *Bransberga*.

Brunsfelsium, qu?—1543.

Bruntrutum, Bruntruit, or Porentrui, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: it was formerly the capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle, and his principal place of residence. Printing was carried on here by Wilhelmus Darbellay in the year 1628.—Bodleian.

BRVXELLÆ, Brussels, a large, fine, and populous city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Brabant. Printing appears to have found its way hither about 1474, in which year a *Latin version of some homilies of Chrysostom* was executed here. Lam-

binet, however, La Serna Santander, and Lichtenberger contend that this date is erroneous, and should be 1479: giving for the earliest Brussels book one entitled *Gnotosolitos, sive speculum conscientiarum*, which was printed ‘per fratres vitæ communis,’ a society of religious occupying a college or mansion called Nazareth on the island of S. Gery, in the year 1476.

Bucharestium, Bucharest, a large and rich town of Wallachia, containing about 80,000 inhabitants, the residence of the Hospodar, and the see of a Greek archbishop.

The art of printing was established in this city chiefly through the exertions of John Constantine Bassarabas the waywode, who supplied it most liberally with Greek, Wallachian, Russian, Bulgarian, Arabic, and Turkish types. An *Arabic Bible*, edited by the patriarch of the Melchites, was printed here in 1700: but Masch, in his edition of Le Long, observes, that the volume has not yet been sufficiently described, if seen at all in these western parts of Europe; and Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, expresses strong doubts of its existence. The Bodleian library contains a copy of a very handsome volume, comprising upwards of 1200 pages in folio, executed at Bucharest in 1715, namely *Dositheus’ History of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem*, which was printed at the expense of the convent of the Holy Sepulchre, and was ordered by the patriarch Chrysanthus to be gratuitously distributed to the godly. In archbishop Marsh’s library at Dublin is preserved a very handsome volume, comprising a work of the same *Dositheus* and another of *Meletius Syriga*, against Cyrillus Lucaris and the tenets of Calvin, printed here in 1690: it is a folio, consisting of upwards of 500 pages, both the paper and presswork of which are very creditable.

} both are
in Bodl.

Alter, in the preface to his edition of the *New Testament*, (2 tom. 8vo. *Viennæ*, 1787,) mentions a *Wallachian Bible* printed at Bucharest in the year 1688; a copy of which is said to be in the famous biblical collection of the duke of Wirtemberg at Stutgard. The same book is spoken of by Henderson, in his “Biblical researches in Russia;” except that he gives the date 1668, instead of 1688.—At the present day there is a printing-press in the Metropolitan Monastery at Bucharest, expressly devoted to the printing of religious books in the Wallachian language.

According to Schnurrer, *The Book of Psalms in Arabic* was

executed here in the year 1747, with a preface by Sylvester then patriarch of Antioch, who there states that, with a view of instructing the Christian youths in the knowledge of the holy Scriptures, he had established a printing-office at Bucharest, at which he had begun by printing *Missals* and such sort of books, from which he had proceeded to this edition of the *Psalter*, promising to go on with other publications as time and opportunity might serve..

BVDA, Buda, or Offen, a handsome city, the capital of Lower Hungary, seated on the Danube, over which is thrown a bridge of boats joining this city to Pesth: it was formerly possessed of an university, which was transferred to Pesth on the first of April, 1784. Only two books are certainly known to have been printed at Buda in the XVth century; viz. *Chronica Hungarorum*, dated 1473, and *Basilus de legendis poetis*, without date, probably printed before the former; both are exceedingly rare. It is believed that the printer, Andrew Hess, was sent for out of Italy by king Matthias, for the express purpose of erecting this establishment; from which however, as far as we know at the present day, no important result ensued.

Budinga, Budingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia.—1727. Bodl.

Budissina, *Baudissa*, Budisia, Bautzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia. The art of printing was introduced into this town by Nicolaus Wolrab, so early as the year 1550. The first book of which I have observed a notice is of the year 1556; but I have met with none anterior to 1571. (Marsh's library.)

Buenos Ayres, a large, fine, and commercial city of South America, situated on the river La Plata, formerly the capital of the province and viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, now capital of "the Republic of United Provinces of Rio de la Plata." It possesses an university, founded in the year 1821. It is thought to contain near 75,000 inhabitants. The art of printing was introduced into this city at least so early as 1789, a book of which date I have seen, professing to have been executed "en la real Imprenta de los Niños expósitos." The most distinguished work here published is that of dean Fernes, 3 vols. 4to. 1816. "Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tarcomon." It now possesses four printing-offices.

Buetzovium, Butzow, a town of Lower Saxony.—1762. (Bodl.)

Difs B 131. n. 25.

Bullio, Bouillon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg. —1765, (Bodl.)

Burders Point, a missionary station in the north eastern part of the island of Otaheite. A printing-establishment appears to have been formed here about the year 1821. (See also the article *Tahiti*.)

Burdigala, Bourdeaux, a large, ancient, and opulent city of France, seated on the river Garonne; the chief town of a department, and see of an archbishop. It possesses an university, which was founded in 1441.

According to Panzer, typography was exercised here so early as the year 1529 by Jean Guyart, but he appears to have seen no more than one book.

In books printed in the Biscayan dialect, Bourdeaux (I believe) is called *Bordelen*.

BVRGDORFIVM, Burgdorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, according to the opinion of Panzer. [otherwise Burgdorff a small town of Hanover, lying on the river Owe, between Hanover and Zell.] Two books, each dated 1475, namely, *Jacobus de Clusa de apparitionibus*, and the *Legenda S. Wolfgangi*, are the only known specimens of this place during the XVth century. The former of them may be seen in the collection of earl Spencer.

BVRGI, or BRAVVM BVRGI, Burgos, a large city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. The earliest authenticated specimen of Burgos typography is *Andree Gutierrez Cetasiani opus grammaticale*, printed by Fridericus de Basilea, in 1485: a copy of which rare book is in the Royal library of Madrid. Mendez names and notices about 20 Burgos books of the XVth century, amongst which is a *History of Merlin and his prophecies* (in Spanish) of the year 1498, upon the contents and rarity of which he much enlarges. The Royal library of Madrid had recently obtained this morceau.

Burgus, or *Burgus Sebusianorum*, Bourg en Bresse, a town of France, chief of the modern department de l'Ain. Typography was practised at this town in 1628. A book entitled, *La chasteté recompensée, ou l'histoire de sept pucelles doctes et scavantes*, 8vo. 1643, bears for imprint *A Bourg en Bresse*: and there is an edition of *Cicero de Natura Deorum* executed here in the year 1648.

Burlington, the capital city of New Jersey in North America. Isaac Collins a printer from Philadelphia, was the first who permanently set up a press here, in the year 1770. Yet some printing had been occasionally done at Burlington for the government, even so early as 1727: and in 1765, Parker who was established as a printer at Woodbridge, removed his apparatus thence to Burlington solely for the purpose of working off Smith's history of New Jersey, an octavo of 570 pages; which having finished, he forthwith repaired to his old abode.

BVSCVM-DVCIS, SYLVA-DVCIS, or SYLVA DVCALLIS, Bois-le-Duc, called by the Dutch Hertogenbosch, a large and strong town of Dutch Brabant. Printing appears to have been carried on here in 1484; in which year a book, called *Dat boeck van Tondalus vysioen*, was executed by an unknown printer. Panzer knew of only four books printed at this town during the XVth century.

Buxovilla, qu?—1790.

C.

CABELIA, or CABELIVM, Chablitz, or Chablies, a small town of France, on the borders of Champagne; more noted (as Santander drily remarks) for wine than for typography. A single specimen of printing done here in the XVth century was known to Panzer, namely, *Le livre des bonnes mœurs, par Jacques Le Grant*, printed in 1478, by Pierre Le Rouge, who ten years afterwards exercised the art at Paris. A second, by the same printer in the year 1483, namely, *Breviarium Antissiodorensis*, 2 tom. 8vo. is cited by M. Van Praet, who states that a copy of this rare book *on vellum* is preserved in the Royal library of Paris.

Cabillonum, Chalons sur Saone, an ancient city of France, in Burgundy, on the right bank of the river Saone.—1654.

Caceres, an ancient town of Spanish Estremadura. Mendez observes that the art of printing was exercised in this town, but leaves us without any farther information on the subject.

CADOMVM, Caen, a considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university founded by Charles VII. in 1418. Printing appears to have been practised here in the XVth century, but the only remains of this early introduction of the art are found in an edition of *Horace's Epistles*,

Titu." Titoma / Don Juan / Decaia de la Pabuin de Igu Christo
"con otra obra intitulado Cantico de su gloriosa resurreccion"
"12.º Calle. 1576."

Thunberg Cat: 1840. mor. q. 2. 42^o.

printed by Jacobus Ferrandus, and Egidius Quijone, in the year 1480, a copy of which edition, upon vellum, is in the library of earl Spencer.

Cadurcum, or *Divona Cadurci*, Cahors, an episcopal city of France, with an university.—1617.

Caerffyrthin, the Welsh name of Caermarthen.—1728.

Caerfrangon, the Welsh name of Worcester.

Caer-Graunt, the Welsh name of Cambridge.

Caer-Ludd, the Welsh name of London.

CÆSAR AVGVSTA, or **ZARAGOSA**, Saragossa, or Çaragoça, an ancient and fine city of Spain, the capital of Arragon: it is the see of an archbishop, and has an university founded in 1474. Saragossa was among the earliest towns of Spain which received the typographic art; since, according to the Spanish bibliographers Caballero and Mendez, an edition of the *Manipulus Curatorum* was executed here in 1475, in 4to. or small folio. Mendez observes that this is one of the rarest productions of Spain, but that a copy of it exists in the Royal library of Madrid. The same author describes a very rare work entitled *Declaratio missæ*, which appears to have been the second offspring of this press, and bears the date of 1478. The printer of the first was *Mathæus Flandrus*, who was succeeded by Paulus de Hurus in 1485, &c. A considerable number of books were printed at Saragossa before the close of the XVth century.

Cæsena, Cesena, a town of Italy in Romagna.—1525.

Cætobris, see *Sætobris*.

Calamata, (the ancient *Theramænæ*,) a populous town of the Morea.

A political journal called *The Hellenic trumpet*, was lately printed here, but is now (1822) issued at Corinth.

Calaris, Cagliari, or Caller, the capital of the island of Sardinia: it is a very ancient town, the residence of the viceroy, and the see of an archbishop, and possesses an university, founded in 1606, and restored in 1763.

◦ It is said that the first book printed in Sardinia is a Spanish work of *Don Juan Coloma*, which was published in this town by Vincentio Sembenino, in the year 1576. A copy of this curious volume was in the rich Spanish collection of D. J. A. Conde, sold in London in 1824.

The earliest Cagliari book which I have met with is a work by

Jerome Fernandez, inquisitor general of Sardinia, printed here in 1628. This book is in Trinity college, Dublin.

Calceata, Calzada, or San Domingo de Calzada, a small town of Spain in Old Castile, which was formerly a bishop's see. Mendez informs us that typography was practised at Calzada, but when, or by whom, he has left us wholly uninformed.

Calcutta, a large and flourishing city of Bengal, the capital of all the British dominions in Hindostan. It is seated on the Hoogly river, (a branch of the Ganges,) and was originally founded as a factory by the English in the year 1690.

I have not ascertained the exact period at which typography was introduced into this city. The earliest books of which I have found notices are the following: *A Calendar for the year 1778*: the same for 1780: *Balfour's forms of Herkern*, 4to. 1781: and *Wilkins' translation of a royal Hindu grant*, 4to. 1781. These appear to have been printed from types prepared by Mr. Charles Wilkins. In the year 1797 Calcutta possessed a type foundry: and before the close of that century the art of printing began to flourish in its vicinity, namely, at Fort William and at Serampore.

Caldoriana Societas, qu? at Basle or Geneva? An edition of *Calepine's Lexicon*, fol. 1609, bears for imprint *sumptibus Caldorianæ Societatis*. [See under Villa San Vincentiana.]

Caletum, Calais, a well-known sea-port of the north of France. The earliest specimen of Calais printing yet observed by me is an English *Manuall of Prayers*, 12mo. printed in 1599.

Calissium, Kalisz, a very ancient city of Greater Poland, in which was a magnificent and well-filled college of Jesuits. In this college a printing-press was established about the end of the XVIth, or beginning of the XVIIth century; and the earliest book which Hoffman had seen from hence was dated 1606.

CALLIVM, Cagli, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino.

Until the time of Panzer it was scarcely known to bibliographers that any printing had been executed at Cagli in the XVth century. Literary research, however, has of late years discovered four books printed here, the earliest of which is *Maphæus Vegius de Morte Astyanactis*, 4to. printed by Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo, in 1475. Two, of the year 1476, appeared in the Pinelli library. The Cagli books are very

Calciata. "Observationes Francisci Ormezi Pancor-
vini in non pauca Jurisconsultorum responsa - fol. Excu-
det Matthias Mares Typographus in urbe Divi Dominici
Calciatensis, annæ, MDCI.

rare, although the printers speak of having executed several others besides those now known: *plura opera cum hoc impressere Callii*. None however have come to light of a later date than 1476.

Calmaria, Calmar, or Calmarsund, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: it is a bishop's see.

A press was established here by bishop Jonas Rothovius, about the year 1620, as is testified by some books of that year still extant. The printer of them was Christopher Gyntherus, who in 1635 removed himself and his press to Linköping.

Caltaniosetta, or Calatanisseta, a small town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 27 miles distant from Girgenti.

A Treatise on agricultural subjects, by *M. Sanfilippo*, is said to have been printed here in 1822.

CAMBERIACVM, see CHAMBERIVM.

Cambridge, a large town in Middlesex county, in the colony of Massachusetts, North America.

As this settlement was the cradle of the art of printing throughout the greater part of the vast continent of North America, and many volumes of considerable interest have issued from its presses, the reader will perhaps be gratified with the following detailed account, taken from *Thomas's history of printing*; Thomas himself being a native of that colony, and having investigated the history of its early typography with considerable care.

“ The founders of the colony of Massachusetts consisted of
 “ but a small number of persons, who arrived at the town of Salem
 “ in 1628; a few more joined them in 1629: and governor Win-
 “ throp, with the addition of 1500 settlers, arrived in 1630.
 “ These last landed at the place since called Charlestown, oppo-
 “ site to Boston, where they pitched their tents, and built a few
 “ huts for shelter. In 1631, they began to settle Cambridge,
 “ four miles from the place where they first landed. They also
 “ began a settlement on the identical spot where Boston now
 “ stands. In 1638, they built an academy at Cambridge, which
 “ in process of time was increased to a college: and in the autumn
 “ of the same year, they opened a printing-house in that place.
 “ In January 1639, printing was first performed in that part of
 “ North America which extends from the gulf of Mexico to the
 “ Frozen Ocean.

“ For this press our country is chiefly indebted to the rev. Mr.

“ Glover, a nonconformist minister, who possessed a considerable
 “ estate, and had left his native country with a determination to
 “ settle among his friends, who had emigrated to Massachusetts;
 “ because in this wilderness he could freely enjoy with them those
 “ opinions which were not countenanced by the government and
 “ a majority of the people in England.

“ Another press, with types, and another printer, were in 1660
 “ sent over from England by the corporation for propagating the
 “ gospel among the Indians in New England. This press, &c.
 “ was designed solely for the purpose of printing the Bible, and
 “ other books in the Indian language^f. On their arrival they
 “ were carried to Cambridge, and employed in the printing-house
 “ already established in that place.

“ Notwithstanding printing continued to be performed in Cam-
 “ bridge, from a variety of causes it happened that many original
 “ works were sent from New England, Massachusetts in parti-
 “ cular, to London to be printed. Among these causes the prin-
 “ cipal were, first, the press at Cambridge had generally full em-
 “ ployment; secondly, the printing done there was executed in
 “ an inferior style; and thirdly, many works on controverted
 “ points of religion were not allowed to be printed in this coun-
 “ try. Hence it happened, that for more than eighty years after
 “ printing was first practised in the colony, manuscripts were oc-
 “ casionally sent to England for publication.

“ The fathers of Massachusetts kept a watchful eye on the
 “ press; and, in neither a religious nor civil point of view, were
 “ they disposed to give it much liberty. Both the civil and ec-
 “ clesiastical rulers were fearful that if it was not under whole-
 “ some restraints, contentions and heresies would arise among the
 “ people. In 1662 the government of Massachusetts appointed
 “ licensers of the press; and afterwards, in 1664, passed a law
 “ that ‘no printing should be allowed in any town within the
 “ jurisdiction, except in Cambridge’—nor should any thing be
 “ printed there but what the government permitted through the

^f *The Bible* accordingly was finished at this press by Green and Johnson, in the year 1663, in small quarto. To it were added the New Testament, dated 1661, and *the Psalms in metre* (in the same language) with musical notes. This book is not uncommon in England, being found in most of our public libraries, and also in several private collections. It met with considerable encouragement, and was dedicated to king Charles the Second. A second edition, revised by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Cotton, was published in 1685.

“ agency of those persons who were empowered for the purpose.
“ Offenders against this regulation were to forfeit their presses
“ to the country, and to be disfranchised of the privilege of print-
“ ing thereafter. In a short time, this law was so far repealed,
“ as to permit the use of a press at Boston, and a person was
“ authorized to conduct it; subject, however, to the licensers who
“ were appointed for the purpose of inspecting it.

“ For several years preceding the year 1730, the government
“ of Massachusetts had been less rigid than formerly; and, after
“ that period, I do not find that any officer is mentioned as hav-
“ ing a particular control over the press. For a long time, how-
“ ever, the press appeared to be under greater restrictions here
“ than in England; that is, till towards the close of the seven-
“ teenth century.

“ Except in Massachusetts, no presses were set up in the colo-
“ nies till near the close of the XVIIth century.

“ Till the year 1760, it appears that more books were printed
“ in Massachusetts annually, than in any of the other colonies;
“ and before 1740, more printing was done there than in all the
“ other colonies. After 1760, the quantum of printing done in
“ Boston and Philadelphia was nearly equal, till the commence-
“ ment of the war. New York produced some octavo and duo-
“ decimo volumes. The presses of Connecticut were not idle:
“ they furnished pamphlets on various subjects, and some small
“ volumes. Some books were handsomely printed in Virginia
“ and Maryland; and folio volumes of laws, and a few octavos
“ and duodecimos, on religion, history, and politics, issued from
“ the presses of Carolina, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, &c.

“ Before 1775, printing was confined to the capitals of the co-
“ lonies; but the war occasioned the dispersion of presses, and
“ many were set up in towns that were remote. After the esta-
“ blishment of our independence by the peace of 1783, presses
“ multiplied very fast, not only in seaports, but in all the princi-
“ pal inland towns and villages; and it may now be said, that in
“ the United States there are more presses employed than in any
“ other part of the globe containing the same number of inha-
“ bitants. The major part of these presses is used in printing
“ newspapers: but newspapers form not the only branch of print-
“ ing which has increased. Bibles of all the various sizes, dic-
“ tionaries in English and Latin, Greek lexicons, most of the

“ Greek and Latin classics which are used in the country, numerous original works, as well as the republication of various European books of history, divinity, law, physic, philosophy, &c. in volumes of various magnitudes, now find their way through the presses of the United States.

“ Paper-mills were erected in Pennsylvania many years before the revolution. There were several in New England, and two or three in New York. About the year 1730, an enterprising bookseller in Boston, having petitioned for, and received some aid from the legislature of Massachusetts, erected a paper-mill, which was the first set up in that colony. Since 1775, paper-mills have increased rapidly, and paper is now, I believe, manufactured in all parts of the Union.”

The first printer who exercised the art in this part of America was Stephen Daye, who was born in London, and was supposed to be a descendant of John Daye, an eminent English printer in the preceding century. He was the person whom Mr. Glover engaged to come to New England and conduct the press; which having prepared and erected, by the direction of the magistrates and elders, he began business in the month of January 1639.

The earliest productions of his press were *The Freeman's Oath*, and an *Almanac*, both in 1639; and the first *book*, properly so called, was, *The Psalms in metre, translated for the use of the saints, especially in New England*, dated 1640. This book is so very rare that Thomas could only find one copy of it in America, and that wanted the title-page. It so happens, however, that a perfect copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library: of which copy I have given a description in the “ List of Editions of the English Bible,” &c.

Daye appears to have given up the business of the printing-office to Samuel Green about the close of the year 1648 or beginning of 1649; but continued to reside at Cambridge, where he died on the 22d of December 1668. Thomas observes, that he had been able to find but few of the books printed by Daye, and in no one of these was his name to be found. He gives a list of thirteen pieces executed by this printer between the years 1639 and 1649, among which are the Laws of the Colony, and two editions of the Psalms in metre. Altogether, his workmanship seems to have been but indifferent.

His successor in business, Samuel Green, one of the first set-

tlers, prosecuted it extensively and with success. Under the auspices of the college and of the London corporation for propagating Christianity among the Indians, he undertook and completed more than one edition of the Scriptures, the Psalter, a Catechism, with other books in the Indian language, in the years 1653, &c. an ample and interesting account of which is given by Thomas, (in vol. i. p. 235—263.) together with a list of 95 pieces, dated 1649—1692, proceeding from his press. We are told that no printing was done at Cambridge after Green's decease, on Jan. 1st, 1702; the press had been established there sixty years, during fifty of which Green, under government, was the manager and conductor of it. Thomas adds, "Soon after his decease, the printing materials were removed from Cambridge, and probably sold. It does not appear that the corporation of the college owned any types after this time, till about the year 1718, when Mr. Thomas Hollis, of London, a great benefactor to the college, among other gifts presented to the university a fount, or cast, of Hebrew, and another of Greek types, both of which were of the size of Long Primer. The Greek was not used until 1761, when the government of the college had a work printed, entitled *Pietas et gratulatio collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos*, dedicated to king George the Third, on his accession to the throne; two of these poetical essays being written in Greek, called these types into use. They were never used but at that time, and were, in January 1764, destroyed by the fire that consumed Harvard hall, one of the college buildings in which the types and college library were deposited: the cast of Hebrew escaped, having been sent to Boston some time before, to print professor Sewall's Hebrew Grammar."

Green left a large family behind him, and his descendants continued to exercise the business of printers at Boston, until the commencement of the revolution in 1775.

Cameracum, Cambrai, a large, strong, and manufacturing town of French Flanders, seated on the Scheld. It is an archbishop's see, and was formerly the capital of a province.

I am uncertain as to the introduction of printing into this town; and there appears to be some confusion between the names *Cameracum*, *Camberium*, and *Chamberium*. However it was exercised at Cambrai unquestionably in the year 1601.

Camerinum, Camerino, an archiepiscopal city of Italy.—1575.

Camora, see *Zamora*.

Campi, Campen, a town of the Dutch Netherlands. Printing was carried on in it by Wilhelmus Bernhardi in the year 1599.—(Marsh's library.)

Campidunum, or *Campidona*, Kempten, a town of Suabia, on the Iller. A curious genealogical work by *Albixius*, printed here in 1610, is preserved in the Bodleian library.

Canicopolis, see *Kilkennia*.

Cantabrigia, Cambridge, (in Welsh books *Caer-Graunt*,) an ancient and renowned university of England. It is not exactly ascertained at what period the art of printing was introduced into Cambridge, but I believe that the earliest dated volume at present known is Linacer's Latin version of *Galenus de Temperamentis*, printed by John Siberch in 1521. Of this work the Bodleian library contains an exquisite specimen printed upon vellum, in the original binding, having the royal arms impressed on the sides; being the identical copy which Linacer presented to king Henry VIII. Henry gave it to bishop Tonstall; from whom, passing through various hands, it came at length into the possession of Thomas Clayton, master of Pembroke college, and regius professor of physic in the university of Oxford, who gave it to the Bodleian library in the year 1684. Herbert, who describes this copy, justly observes that the place of printing, which is stated at the foot of the title-page in the copies printed on paper, is omitted in this. But it occurs at the end, at the bottom of fol. 74. In the last sheet of this copy there is an irregularity, arising from the misplacing of the pages during the passing of the volume through the press.

Canterbury, an ancient metropolitical city of England, chief of the county of Kent. The art of printing appears to have been first exercised here about the close of the reign of Henry VIII. John Mychell is the only printer whose name is recorded, and his first dated book, as given by Herbert, is of the year 1549. Not more than eleven or twelve of these early Canterbury books are known, nor do I remember to have seen any others of a date earlier than 1687.

Canthuriun, qu?—1677.

Cape François, a city and seaport of Hispaniola, which was the capital of the western or French part of that island, until the

revolutionary disturbances of the year 1791, &c. Thomas affirms, that “there was a printing-house at Cape François, long before “that town was destroyed by the negroes when they revolted.”

Cape Town, chief town of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; which has been permanently occupied by the British since the year 1806. Printing has for some years past been exercised in this colony, although the first printing-press and materials sent out by the British Missionary Society (in 1806) were unfortunately lost at sea. Among other publications, a *Cape Town Gazette* is now regularly issued in monthly numbers; and a second Gazette in the Dutch language, called ‘the South African commercial Advertiser.’

Capua, Capua, a celebrated city of Naples, and an archbishop’s see. A book, called *Breviarium Capuanum*, was supposed, by P. Marchand and others, to have been printed at this city in 1489: but Panzer, on the authority of Giustiniani, pronounces that no press was established at Capua during the XVth century, and conjectures that the *Breviary* was executed at Naples.

Caraccas, or Santiago de Leon de Caraccas, a large city of Terra Firma in South America, founded by the Spaniards in the year 1567: it is the capital of the province of Caraccas, (or Republic of Venezuela) and the see of an archbishop.

The following notice of the typography of this city we owe to the inquiries of the baron Humboldt: “When we remember, that “in the United States of North America newspapers are published “in small towns not exceeding three thousand inhabitants, we may “be surprised to learn, that Caraccas, with a population of forty “or fifty thousand souls, possessed no printing-office before 1806; “for we cannot give this name to the presses, which served only “from year to year to print a few pages of an Almanack, or the “pastoral letter of a bishop.

“A Frenchman, M. Delpeche, allied to one of the most respectable families in the country, has the merit of having first “established a printing-office at Caraccas. It appears sufficiently “extraordinary in modern times, to see an establishment of this “kind, affording the greatest means of communication between “men, follow, and not precede, a political revolution.” Personal Narrative of Travels, vol. iii. book 4, chap. 13.

It is in the recollection of many of my readers, that on the 26th of March in the year 1812, the then flourishing city of Caraccas

experienced one of the most awful visitations recorded in history, by an earthquake, which in less than the space of a single minute levelled nearly the entire city with the ground, and buried from nine to ten thousand of the inhabitants beneath the fallen ruins !

Since that period an university has been founded at Caraccas ; and in 1826 four newspapers were regularly published in the city.

Carantonus, or *Carentonium*, Charenton, a town of France, near Paris.—1627. *A French New Testament* was printed here in 1643. A satirical piece by *Andrus Schioppius*, bears for imprint, *In Ponte Charentonio, apud Joannem Molitorem*. Whether printed at Charenton I cannot say. (TCD.)

Carcassona, Carcassonne, a city of France, seated on the Aube, formerly a bishop's see. Panzer notices a single volume printed here in 1517.

CARMAGNOLA, a fortified town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated near the Po. A work entitled, *Facini Tibergeæ in Alexandrum de Villâ Dei enarratio*, executed by an unnamed printer, in 1497, is the only specimen of the practice of the art in this city during the XVth century, which was known to Panzer ; nor was he acquainted with more than one work printed here during the early part of the XVIth century : this single production bears date 1522. I have seen no Carmagnola book anterior to 1589.

Carnota ; Antonio, (tom. i. p. 201,) mentions a work printed *typis Antⁱ Alvarez in conventu de Carnotâ*, 1627. I believe the place to be in Portugal.

Carnutum, Chartres, an ancient and considerable town of France, seated on the river Eure. Printing was carried on here in the year 1622. Indeed, a satirical work published by *N. Tur-lupinus*, bears the imprint *Carnuti*, with the date 1592 ; but I am not sure that it is really a production of this town.

Carolopolis, Charleville, a neat town of France, in Champagne, on the river Maese. Printing was exercised here in 1613.

The town of *Compiègne* also bore the name of Carolopolis.

Carolsruha, Carlsruhe, a town of Suabia. Peignot mentions a rare and very valuable work on Finance, by Claude Dupin, printed here (but only 12 or 15 copies) in the year 1745.

CARPENTORATVM, Carpentras, a town of France, seated on the Auson, formerly a bishop's see. It has been urged that a

work was printed here in the year 1494; but Panzer silently adopts the correction of Mercier, who supposes 1494 to be the date, not of the printing, but of the composition of the book.

Carpum, Carpi, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, the see of a bishop. It appears from Panzer that printing was carried on here so early as 1506.

Carthagera, a large city of South America, formerly capital of the province of Carthagera, in the Spanish kingdom of New Granada.

I have not ascertained the introduction of the art of printing. In 1824 two newspapers were regularly published in the town.

CASALE MAIOR, Casal-Maggiore, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, about twenty miles S. E. of Cremona. The Hebrew printers of Soncino finished here in 1486 an edition of the *Machazor*, or *Compendium of Prayers*, which they had begun at Soncino. This is the only book from Casal-Maggiore which was known to Panzer, whose researches extend to the year 1536; nor do I remember to have met with any other specimen of its typography until 1581.

CASALE S. EVAXII, Casal di S. Vaso, a populous town of Italy, seated on the Po, formerly the capital of Montferrat, and a bishop's see. It has been discovered within a few years that the art of printing was practised in this town so early as the XVth century; and an edition of *Ovid's Epistles* is produced by Panzer from Saxius's *Historia Litteraria*, which bears for imprint, *In loco Casalio S. Evaxii, anno 1481*. The printer's name is *Gulielmus de Canepa-novâ, de Campanilibus de Sancto Salvatore*. This very rare book is the only specimen of the XVth century known. A book of the date 1542 bears the imprint at greater length, *Casale di Monferrato*.

Casanum, see *Kasanum*.

Caseres, a town of France, seated on the river Garonne, near Toulouse.—1703.

Casinas Monasterium Benedictinorum, or *Mons Cassinus*, Monte Cassino, a celebrated Benedictine monastery, founded by St. Benedict himself, who is related to have passed the latter years of his life, and to have died and been entombed, within it. It is situated near a mountain and town which bear the same name, in the Neapolitan territory; but the town has fallen to decay, and

S. Germano has arisen on its ruins. Printing was carried on here in 1740 and 1768.

CASSELA, or CASELÆ, Caselle, a considerable town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, distant six miles from Turin. Typography appears to have been exercised here during a short period of the XVth century; and we still possess a work entitled *Hieronimi vitæ Sanctorum patrum*, executed in 1475, by Johannes Fabri, who both previously and afterwards worked as a printer in Turin. One more book only is given to Caselle by Panzer, but upon very slight authority.

There being some doubt what town was intended by the imprint *Casellarum oppidum*, Prosper Marchand politely assigns the book to the city of Cashel in Ireland! a city, in which, after a lapse of three hundred years, there is not at this day more than one single printing-press: and in which *no book* has ever yet been printed. Santander at first decided that Casole in Tuscany was the place designated; but afterwards yielded to the suggestion of De Rossi that it signified Caselle in Piedmont.

Cassellæ, Cassel, a large and handsome town of Germany, capital of the electorate of Hesse Cassel: it possesses a college founded by the elector Maurice in 15 . I have seen no book printed here previously to 1599, unless one mentioned by Panzer, (in vol. vi.) *Ambrosii Catharini dialogus contra Lutherum*, dated 1524, was executed at this town.

Cassovia, or *Kassa*, Caschau, an old and strong town, the metropolis of Upper Hungary.—1620.

Castelfranco, a small town of Italy in the States of the Church, on the road leading from Modena to Bologna. A work of *Apostolo Zeno* was executed here in the year 1761.—(Pinelli.)

Castellona, Castellane, a town of France, in Provence.—1678. (Bodl. TCD.)

Castelnaudary, a populous town of France, in Upper Languedoc.—1829.

Castra, Castres, a large and populous town of France, in Languedoc, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. Jean Viala exercised printing here in the year 1626.

Castrum Cortesium, probably some castle in Italy, so named from *Paulus Cortesius*, whose work *De Cardinalatu*, executed in 1510, bears this imprint: a splendid copy of this publication,

printed on large paper, was in the Pinelli library. No other book from this place is known.

Casurgis, see *Praga*.

Catalaunum, Chalons sur Marne, a considerable city of France, formerly the chief place of Champagne, and a bishop's see.—1601.

Catana, Catania, an episcopal city with an university, in Sicily. Printing was carried on here at least so early as 1636, in which year a work by *Carrera* was executed at Catania. (Pinelli library.)

Catuapolis appears to be another name for *Douay*. In the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a work entitled, *The whetstone of reproof*; [it is a reply to Sir Humphrey Linde's 'Safe way,'] by *T. T. Sacristan and Catholike Roman*, 12mo. 1632, which bears for imprint *Catuapoli apud viduam Marci Wyonis*. Mark Wyon was a printer of Douay, and his widow continued to reside in that town at the sign of the 'Golden Phœnix,' until the year 1640 at least, in which year she was the publisher of *A Disputation of the Church*, by *E. S. F.* 2 vols. 12mo.

Cecerræ, or *Secerræ*, or *Cervaria Lacetanorum*, Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.—1750.—(Bodl.)

Cella, Zell, a large and strong town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg. Another, of the same name, seated in the vale of Hammersbach.—1759.

Cellæ, Selles, a town of France, on the river Cher.—1618.

Cenomani, or *Cenomanum*, called also *Vindinum* and *Subdinum*, Le Mans, a considerable city of France, formerly the capital of Lower Maine, and a bishop's see. Typography was exercised at Le Mans so early as 1546 by Denis Gaigeot, who in that year printed a *Missale Cenomanense*, in folio, a copy of which is in the royal library of Paris.

Centum, Cento, a city of Italy near Ferrara. A work entitled *Vocabolario &c. de la lingua Volgare*, d' *Alberto Acharisio*, printed here in the house of the author, in 1543, is in the Bodleian library: and is the only specimen of Cento typography which I remember to have seen.

Cephalædis, or *Cephalodium*, Cefalu, a seaport on the north of Sicily, a town of considerable trade, and the see of an archbishop. A treatise by *Vittorio Siri*, printed here in 1641, is preserved in the Bodleian library.

Cervaria, see *Cecerræ*.

Cervicornus. Eucharis Cervicornus, a printer, &c.—1536.

Ceuta, in Africa. A newspaper in the Spanish language has been published at Ceuta for the last ten or twelve years.

CHAMBERIVM, or CAMBERIACVM, Chambery, a large and populous town, the capital of Savoy. The earliest of the three books known to have been printed here in the XVth century, *Le livre de Baudouyn, comte de Flandres, &c.* bears the date 1484.

Chanteloup, a country seat in the neighbourhood of Paris, formerly belonging to the duc de Choiseul, minister of state to Louis XV. of France. The duke established here a printing press for his amusement, at which he caused a volume of *Memoirs of himself* to be struck off under his own personal inspection, in the year 1778. A single copy of this curious volume having by accident gotten abroad, it was reprinted by a bookseller at Paris in the year 1790.

La Charité, a town of France seated on the left bank of the Loire, near Nevers. It took its name from the charities exercised by some monks of Clugny, who possessed a large and wealthy establishment there, the prior of which was lord of the town. Printing was exercised here in 1711.

Charleston, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Middlesex County, North America. Thomas mentions that printing was carried on here in 1785, in which year a newspaper began to be published in Charleston.

Charlestown, a beautiful city, the metropolis of the state of South Carolina, North America. A printing-house was opened here, in consequence of a liberal offer made by the government, by Eleazar Phillips, of Boston, in the year 1730; and, except in this city, there was no printing throughout the whole province, previously to the revolution.

Chartreuse, (La grande,) a celebrated convent, chief of the whole order of Carthusians, situate on the Guyer, within five leagues of Grenoble, in Dauphiné. In the year 1697, a work was secretly printed within this convent, entitled, *Explication de quelques endroits des anciens Statutes de l'ordre des Chartreux, avec des éclaircissemens donnez sur le sujet d'un libelle qui a été composé contre l'ordre, et qui s'est divulgué secrètement.* It was written by the general of the order, in answer to some remarks of the abbé la Trappe. The distribution of this volume was so guarded, that even of the Carthusians themselves few ever saw it: a copy being sent to the superior of each house, which he

Lettre

L'horoscope politique de la Pologne par Zarnowich
tendu Prince d'Albanie - 8^e Lettre, 1779

was directed not to communicate. See a farther notice in the *Bibliothèque critique* of Saintjore, tom. i. p. 478.

Chateau-fort, a small town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise.—1787.

Chatillon sur Seine, a town of France in the mountainous part of Burgundy (now the department *Côte d'or*), divided by the river Seine. Printing is now carried on at Chatillon in a superior style, by C. Cornillac, who in 1825 executed a very handsome edition of *Bergmann's travels amongst the Calmucs*, translated into French.

Chaumont en Bassigny, a considerable manufacturing city of France, situate on a mountain near the river Marne. Printing was carried on here, by Quentin Mareschal, in the year 1598.—(Bodl.)

Chemnitium, Chemnitz, a town of Upper Saxony.—1691.

Cherium, Chieri, or Quiers, a town of Piedmont, distant six miles from Turin.—1607.

Chesroan, *Kesroan*, or *Chasroan mons*, is the name of a mountainous district in the immediate neighbourhood of the great chain of Mount Libanus in Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli or Acre. Among the convents with which this district abounds, is one distinguished from the rest, called *Marhanna*, or *The Convent of St. John the Baptist de Shoair*: it is seated on a steep rock upon the southern side of the Kesroan, nearly opposite to the village of Chouair. The building is described as being magnificent, containing forty monks, and was formerly the place of residence of the patriarch of the Maronites, during the winter months. It is also remarkable for containing the only Arabic printing-establishment which has tolerably succeeded throughout the Turkish empire. This establishment, which is spoken of in terms of high commendation, was erected by Abdallah ben Zacher, a Melchite priest, in the year 1732. Abdallah being a very ingenious artificer, entirely formed for himself the types and other materials, which he caused to be carried into this monastery, of which his own brother was the Superior. He opened his typographical career with an Arabic version of *The Psalms*, in a neat and beautiful character, which purports to have been printed *In monasterio S. Johannis Baptistæ in monte Kesroan, operâ et industriâ monachorum canonicorum S. Basilii, ordinis Romani*. This edition is in octavo, and was several times reprinted. Vol-

ney, in his *Voyage en Syrie*, states that while he was there, four of the monks attended to the printing, and four others were employed in book-binding. He gives a list of thirteen books printed there, on paper which was brought from Europe; but relates, that although this press was the only one in Syria, though beneficial effects had resulted from it, and much more good might have been derived from a judicious selection of works worthy of publication, it was then fast falling to decay. Our countryman Browne, who visited the spot in 1797, states, that the press was then entirely out of work, from the dearness of paper and slackness of the demand for books. To Volney's list of books Schnurrer adds twenty-four others, giving the name and date of each, from the year 1734 to 1794. I am unable to say whether many of the Marhanna volumes have reached the shores of England: one of them, *Didacus Stella*, 4°. *In monasterio Mar-hannæ*, 1740, being the second in Volney's list, may be seen in the Bodleian library; and another, a book of *Meditations*, of the date 1772, in that of the British and foreign Bible Society. The Bodleian possesses also a volume of *Canons &c. of the church of Antioch*, in the Arabic language, printed "in a monastery of Syria" (perhaps Mar-hanna) in 1810. folio.

Chester, an ancient city of England, the chief town of Cheshire.—1656.

Chilonium, *Kilonium*, or *Kilia Holsatorum*, Kiel, a town of Lower Saxony, with an university, founded in the year 1665. In all probability the art of printing was introduced together with the university: I have seen a Kiel book of the year 1667, in which the printer, Joachim Reummannus, styles himself *academiæ typographus*.—(TCD.)

Chillicothe, a small town, capital of the state of Ohio, in North America. Thomas mentions that the art of printing was practised, and two or three newspapers published at this place, between the years 1795 and 1810.

Chios, Chio, or Scio, the capital of the isle of Chio. Within a few years a press has been established here, the types and other materials of which were brought from France. The first work printed was a discourse delivered before the college, by professor Bambas. Previously to the late Turkish massacre, Scio contained a hundred thousand inhabitants, and possessed a library of twelve thousand volumes.

Chinsurah, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, seated on the river Hoogly, twenty miles north of Calcutta. A printing-office was established here, by Rev. Mr. Pearson, of the London Missionary Society, about the year 1820 or 1821.

Christiania, a city of ten thousand inhabitants, the capital of Norway, built by Christian IV. on the ruins of the old town of Opaloe: in 1636 a college was erected here, and at present it is a bishop's see. Printing was exercised here in the year 1656.

Christiansand, a town and seaport of the south-west of Norway, the capital of the government or province of Christiansand, and a bishop's see. It was founded by Christian IV. in 1641, and contains at present about five thousand inhabitants. A press was at work here in the year 1823.

Christianstedt, the principal town in the island of St. Croix. Printing was carried on here a short time previous to the year 1770.

Christlinga, (qu? Christbourg, a town of West Prussia, on the Sorge?) Sandius mentions a book printed at this place in the year 1584; and a work of *L. Socinus*, published anonymously here in 1577, is quoted by Barbier, in his "Dictionnaire des anonymes."

Chrysopolis, Scutari in Natolia, the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople, containing about twenty thousand inhabitants. A printing-establishment was founded here by Sultan Selim III.; books from which, of the date of 1802, &c. are noticed by Hammer, in his *Codices Bibliothecæ Cæsar. Vindobonensis*, and by Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*; a further list is given in one of the numbers of the *Revue encyclopédique* for the year 1821. The earliest date which I have seen noticed is 1793. This establishment was closed at the revolution of the year 1807, in which the unfortunate monarch lost his throne and life. Only a few years previously to this catastrophe he had erected a paper-manufactory also at Scutari, which in all probability has shared the same fate.

Cibinium, or *Hermanopolis*, Hermannstadt, an episcopal city, the capital of Transylvania.—1670.

Cincinnati, a modern but flourishing town, capital of the Miami country, in the state of Ohio, North America, containing 16000 inhabitants. S. Freeman and son introduced the art of printing here in the year 1795: and by the year 1810 there were

eight or ten presses established in different parts of this state. At the present time (1826) Cincinnati itself contains no fewer than nine printing-establishments; and also a type-foundry, where are manufactured in a superior manner all kinds of type, presses, chases, &c. &c. &c. entirely superseding the importation of types and other printing materials from the eastern states. It is calculated that about seventy-two thousand newspapers are published weekly at Cincinnati.

Ciudad de los Reyes, see *Lima*.

Ciza, or *Zitia*, or *Citixum*, Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony.—1677, 78, &c.

Claromontium, or *Clarus Mons*, Clermont, an ancient episcopal city of France, in Auvergne. (Clermont is also the name of three other towns in the same kingdom.)—1594.

Clarus Mons, Chiaramonte, or Monte Chiaro, a town of Sicily.—1655.

CLAVASIVM, Chivas, or Chivazzo, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the Po. The *Summa Angelica* of *Angelus de Clavasio* was printed here in 1486, and is the only specimen of early printing known from this place.

Claudiopolis, Clausenburg, or Coloswar, an ancient city of Transylvania, in which the Socinians had early an academy and a printing-house.—1566. Gaspar Heltius printed here in a very creditable style in the year 1585.

Clausthal, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick.—1727.

Clivia, Cleves, an ancient city, situated between the Rhine and the Meuse, capital of the duchy of Cleve.—1625. (Bodl.)

CLVNIACVM, Cluni, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its abbey of Benedictines, which is chief of the order. A *Missale Cluniacense* in folio, printed here by Michael Wensler of Basle in 1493, is believed to be the only book executed at Clugni during the XVth century.

COBVRGVM, or KOBVRGVM, Coburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality. Prosper Marchand adduces a work professing to be printed here in 1432, but Panzer takes no sort of notice of printing here in the XVth or XVIth century. There is, however, among the Bodleian collection of German tracts on the Reformation, one by *Luther*, printed at Coburg in the year 1530.

CODANIA, see HAFNIA.

Coevorde, or *Koevorde*, a small but strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Aa.—1829.

Colberga Pomeranorum, a strong seaport town of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania, on the Persante river. Printing was carried on here in the year 1656, by Henricus Hasius; and in 1684, by Georgius Bothius, who calls himself “senatûs typographus.”

Coligni, a small town of France, near St. Amour, in Franche Comté. Printing was exercised here by G. A. Chouet, in 1679.—(T.C.D.)

COLLA, or COLLIS, Colle, a small town of Tuscany, lately a bishop's see. A paper-manufactory was established in the suburbs of this town at a very early period, which circumstance probably led to the erection of a press. Only four books are known to have been printed here in the XVth century, two of which, *Dioscorides* and *Oppian*, bear the date of 1478.

Colles vallis Trumpiæ appears to denote some spot in Trompia, a valley of Italy in the vicinity of Brescia, in which typography was exercised early in the XVIth century. Only three of its productions are known to have come down to us, of which the earliest is a *Liber pontificalis, impressus in collibus Vallis Trompiæ, per Mapheum de Fracazinis*. A. D. 1503. This, which is a very handsome as well as rare book, may be seen in the Bodleian library. The others are of the years 1510 and 1516, executed by the same family of printers.

Colmaria, Colmar, a populous town of France, capital of the Upper Rhine. An edition of *Herodian*, and a *New Testament*, printed here in 1523, are noticed by Panzer.

Coloca, Colocza, or Kolocz, an archiepiscopal city of Hungary, on the Danube.—1749.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA, COLONIA CLAVDIA, COLONIA VBIORVM, sometimes VBII only, or COLONIA simply; Cologne, in Dutch books called *Cuelen*, *Ceulen*, or *Keulen*, an ancient and large city, capital of the electorate of Cologne; lately an imperial city of Germany, and the see of an archbishop. It has an university, founded in 1388.

Cologne was among the very first towns to receive and adopt the art of printing, after it had been promulgated from Mayence. Its earliest dated book is *Joh. Chrysostomus super Psalmo quinquagesimo*, printed by Ulric Zell, in 1466, a thin quarto of ten

leaves: (a tract of excessive rarity, but to be seen in earl Spencer's library;) or if, with Serna Santander, the date of this be not admitted as *entirely* satisfactory, the *Augustinus de singulartate clericorum*, of the year 1467; yet it is supposed that Zell had practised the art here for some time previous to the issuing of these books. His press continued at work until nearly the close of the XVth century. Zell was soon followed by other printers, as by Arnold Therhoernen (the first who used cyphers) in 1471; by Peter de Olpe, in the same year; by Johannes Kollhoff de Lubec (the first who made use of signatures) in 1472; by Henricus Quentel, and numerous others.

Our English typographer, William Caxton, is generally understood to have executed his *Recueil des histoires de Troye*, in this city, between the years 1464 and 1470.

Panzer notices, in the latter part of his great work (vol. iv. p. 492.), a very rare edition of *Cicero's Offices* in 4°. without a date, recently discovered in a private library at Mechlin, which from internal evidence he considers anterior to the Mayence edition of 1465: if this opinion be founded in truth, Cologne has the glory of having given to the world the first printed edition of a classic author. A copy of this precious edition has found its way to earl Spencer's collection. See *Biblioth. Spenc.* vol. i. p. 307. It may be mentioned likewise, that the earliest book known to have the leaves numbered, being a *Sermon on the presentation of the Virgin Mary*, dated 1470, was printed in this city.

A considerable number of printing-presses were established here during the XVth century, among which we find one erected in a convent of friars preachers.

Colonia Allobrogum, see Geneva.

Colonia Alpina: qu?

The only book which I have seen bearing this imprint is *Father Paul Sarpi's history of ecclesiastical benefices*, in Italian, printed by Pietro Albertino, in 1675.

Colonia Brandenburgica, *Colonia ad Spream*, *Colonia Marchica*, or *Colonia ad Suevum*, Coln, a suburb to the city of Berlin, on the opposite side of the river Spree. The earliest book from this town which I have yet seen, is a treatise by *J. S. Elsholtius on the transfusion of blood from one animal to another*, (a subject much revived of late,) which professes to have been

Lomaronium. in Bodl. 1754-Bajcsi

printed here by Georgius Schultzius, printer to the elector, in the year 1667.—(TCD.)

Colonia Julia Romana, see *Hispalis*.

Colonia Munatiana, see *Augusta Rauracorum*, and *Basilea*.

Colonia Ubiorum, see *Colonia Agrippina*.

Colonia Venetorum, Cologne, a considerable trading town of Italy, situate in the Vicentino, near the borders of the Veronese. Printing was carried on here in the year 1765.—(Pinelli.)

Colonia Viriata, see *Madritum*.

Columbaria, Colmar, a considerable town of Alsace.—1754.

Columbia, a small town of the United States of North America, the seat of government for South Carolina, and the capital of Kershaw county. “Cooper’s lectures on political œconomy” were printed here in 1826.

Columbum, Colombo, the British capital of the island of Ceylon. Gustavus Wilhelmus baron Imhof, who was governor of the island, anxious that the Gospel should be made known to the natives, erected a press at Colombo; the first book from which was a *Prayer-book*, printed in 1737: this was succeeded by a short *Confession of faith*, executed in the next year, immediately after which the editors proceeded to an edition of *The four Gospels*, which they were enabled to publish in 1739. Some subsequent books, down to the year 1771, may be seen in Masch’s *Le Long*, part II. The whole of the *New Testament*, together with the books of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, in Cingalese, printed here between 1771 and 1786, are preserved in the Bodleian library.

Comaromium, Comorn, a considerable town of Hungary, situated on the Danube.—1795.

Commelinus. Many books are found, which, entirely suppressing the name of the place at which they were printed, bear simply the words *apud Commelinum*: it may not be unnecessary therefore to remark that all such books were executed at Heidelberg. Commelin was a native of Douay, and a learned man no less than an esteemed printer; he died in 1598; but the imprint *è bibliothecâ Commelinianâ* was continued for some years afterwards.

Comopolis, (qu? a fictitious name?) A work of M. Merula, printed in the year 1620, bears the imprint, *Comopoli, typis Lucæ Molinæi*.—(TCD.)

Compiègne, an ancient and famous town of France, on the

river Oise, formerly the residence of the ancient kings of France, and sometimes called *Carolopolis*, from favours conferred on it by Charles the Bald.—1783.

Complutum, Alcala de Henares, a celebrated city of Spain, in New Castile, with an university, founded in 1517. There is no certain information regarding the first appearance of typography in this city: Maittaire has endeavoured to assign to it a work of the date 1494, but upon grounds which seem to require much confirmation. Mendez justly observes, that, though among the Spanish towns Alcala was late in the adoption of this excellent art, yet it will ever be famous in the annals of literature, from its having given to the world *the first Polyglott Bible*; a splendid work, in six volumes folio, designed and executed under the fostering hand of cardinal Ximenes. Particular descriptions of this rare edition may be found in almost every bibliographer. The magnificent copy of it printed upon vellum, which formerly belonged to count McCarthy, and to Pinelli, is now deposited in England, in the library of Mr. George Hibbert. The earliest printed volume from this place, cited by Panzer, bears the date of 1509: but Mendez has given us evidence that the Alcala press was at work in the year 1502, under the direction of Lanzalao Polono (Stanislaus Polonus) who had previously exercised the art at Seville from 1491 till 1500. The early Alcala books are of considerable rarity.

Compostella, Compostella, or Santiago de Compostella, a large and handsome town of Spain, the capital of Gallicia: it possesses an university, founded in 1532, and is the see of an archbishop. In its cathedral were supposed to be deposited the relics of the apostle St. James, which produced great accessions of celebrity and of wealth to the place.

I have not found any notice of printing executed at Compostella earlier than that of Antonio Fraiz Pineiro, in 1673.—(Antonio.)

COMVM, Como, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake of Como. It is a bishop's see. Only three books executed here in the XVth century have come down to us, the earliest of which, by *Joh. Antonius de S. Georgio*, was printed in 1474, the year in which the art was first introduced into Como.

Concha, Cuença, an episcopal city of Spain, in New Castile.—1589.

Condivincum Nannetum, see *Nannetes*.

Condomium, Condom, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, capital of an Arrondissement, and formerly a bishop's see. (The celebrated Bossuet was bishop of Condom.) Printing was exercised here in 1689; in which year (and probably under Bossuet's own direction) was published a liturgical work, entitled "*Proprium sanctorum ecclesiæ Condomiensis*."

Coneglianum, Conegliano, a small but populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Treviso, from which town it is distant ten miles. From the Pinelli catalogue it appears that the art of printing was exercised here so long ago as the year 1611.

Confluentes, Coblenz, a city situated at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle.—1779.

Conimbrica, Coimbra, an episcopal city of Portugal, with an university founded by John III.—1516. In the year 1536 we find a printing establishment within the convent of the Holy Cross in this city, at which was executed a work of P. Ayres du Almeyda, in opposition to the *Moriæ encomium* of Erasmus. [*Bibliotheca Lusitana*, l. p. 77.] The art appears to have flourished at Coimbra from that time forwards.

Consentia, see *Cusentia*.

Constantia, Constance, a fortified city of Bavaria, seated on a lake of the same name; it was lately a bishop's see, and is memorable for the council holden here in 1414, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. Maittaire and Prosper Marchand entertained an opinion that an edition of the *Aureus libellus* of Boccacio, dated 1489, was printed here: however there seems to be no sufficient evidence that the art was practised in this city during the XVth century; the earliest book known to Panzer is of the year 1505.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS, the city of Constantinople, too well known to need description.

The exact period of the introduction of typography into this city remains a disputed point. Unquestionably the earliest printing was that of the Jews, who are believed to have executed some Hebrew works here in the XVth, or certainly at the beginning of the XVIth century. The history of *Josephus ben Gorion*, bears the date 1490, with the imprint *Constantinopoli*; and a work of the year 1492, viz. the *Quatuor ordines*, appears in the Oppenheimer collection, where also are books of the dates 1500,

1506, 9, 12, 15, 16, &c. &c. Yet it is mentioned by Andrew Thevet, in his life of John Guttenburg, that in 1483 Bajazet II. forbad the Turks to make use of printing, by an edict, which was confirmed by his son Selim I. in the year 1515. How long this Hebrew press continued at work is not any where stated, but Le Long notices books from it so late as 1598.

In the XVIIth century Nicodemus Metaxa, a learned Greek monk of Cephalonia, endeavoured to establish another printing-office, under the auspices of the patriarch Cyrillus Lucaris, but his attempt was defeated by the Jesuits.

In 1698 an Armenian press &c. was brought from Venice, and established in this city; but after a very short time the janizaries received orders to destroy the whole press and its materials.

Again, in the year 1726, a learned man, Ibrahim Effendi, fully perceiving the advantages to be derived from the use of a press, exerted his influence towards obtaining the erection of one in Constantinople, and shortly afterwards succeeded. Peignot, in his *Repertoire des bibliographies speciales*, p. 163. affirms a *Turkish Grammar*, dated 1730, to be the first book really printed at Constantinople: in this assertion however he is decidedly mistaken, since the Bodleian library contains two works executed in this city, bearing the date of 1729, in one of which Ibrahim is called *Architypographer to the Sublime Porte*; so that printing was then exercised, not only openly, but under the express authority of the government. It rather appears that the first printed book was a *Turkish-Arabic Lexicon*, by Mahomet, the son of Mustapha, executed between 1726 and 1728 in two handsome volumes small folio, of which likewise a copy has been recently placed in the same library. Yet even *this* printing-establishment of Ibrahim (who is said by lord Teignmouth, in his Life of Sir William Jones, to have learned Latin by his own industry, to have been no contemptible writer in his native language, and to have cast his own types) does not seem to have been carried on with vigour. Hammer, in his Catalogue of Arabic, Persic, and Turkish MSS. contained in the imperial library at Vienna, enumerates sixty-three works printed at Constantinople and Scutari (see *Chrysopolis*) from the year 1728 to 1819. In this series however there is a complete blank from the year 1744, that of the death of Ibrahim, after which it does not appear that any

thing was done, except that the *Lexicon* of 1728 was reprinted in 1758, under the care of another Ibrahim.

In this state things continued, all attempts to prosecute the art being suppressed, as it is said, through the influence of the scribes, so that it can scarcely be said to have gained an effectual footing in Constantinople until so late as the year 1782; at which period the press was re-established through the interest of the French ambassador at the Ottoman court. The *Revue encyclopédique* for 1821 gives a list of the works executed at this press (which appears to have been erected in the ambassador's own house at Pera) from the year 1782. Of Ibrahim's first book, the *Turkish Lexicon* of 1728, one thousand copies were printed, at the cost of thirty-five piasters for each copy. The Grammar mentioned by Peignot, as also many of the Constantinople earlier Hebrew books, may be seen in the Bodleian library: a copy of the very rare *Polyglott Pentateuch*, executed here in 1546, is in the imperial library at Vienna; and a second in the Oppenheimer collection: and it is said that most of the books from Ibrahim's press are to be found in the royal library at Paris. Many of them are in possession of Mr. W. Marsden, and are enumerated in the "*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*," 4°. 1827. It deserves to be mentioned, that the Oppenheimer library contains Constantinople books of the years 1641, 44, 48, 52, 54, 69, 71, 73, 77, 1707, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33. For some interesting details of the present state of the printing-establishment and two paper-manufactories of Constantinople in 1828, see *Walsh's narrative*, 8vo. 1828. p. 15—17.

Corbachium, a small town of Germany, on the river Iller, the capital of the principality of Waldeck. Printing was exercised here in 1678.—(TCD.)

Corbeil, an ancient town of France, on the Seine, eighteen miles distant from Paris.—1802.

Corcagia, Cork, a large and flourishing seaport town of the south of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork in the province of Munster, and a bishop's see. Of the introduction of typography into this city I have not as yet obtained any accurate knowledge; the earliest specimen which has hitherto fallen within my observation is a small work, entitled, *Inquisitio in fidem Christianorum hujus seculi, authore Rogero Boyle, Decano Corcagiensi*. 12°. *Corcagiæ* 1664. A copy of this curious but indifferently executed

volume may be seen in the diocesan library of Cashel. Yet, that printing was carried on in Cork earlier by at least fifteen years, appears from the title of the following tract, evidence which cannot be doubted: "Certain acts and declarations made by the
 " ecclesiastical congregation of archbishops, bishops, and other
 " prelates met at Clonmacnoise, on 4th Dec. 1649. Printed at
 " Cork 25th Feb. 1649, [1650,] and reprinted in Dublin by
 " W. B." 4°. 20 pages. I have never seen the original Cork edition. The Dublin reprint is in my possession.

Cordova, a large and trading city of South America, in the territory of Buenos Ayres. It is a bishop's see, which distinction it obtained in the year 1570. It likewise contained an university, formerly superintended by the Jesuits, who also introduced a printing establishment into the town.

Corduba, Cordova, an ancient episcopal city of Andalusia, in Spain. Printing was carried on here very respectably, by Gabriel Ramos, in 1585, 1589, 1595, &c.

Corfu, (the Corcyra of the ancients,) a town containing about 15000 inhabitants, capital of the island of Corfu, in the Ionian sea, on the coast of South Albania. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, *Selections from the Scriptures* in modern Greek were printed here in 1817 (probably by the Rev. S. Wilson): and in 1818 and the following years we have a series of *Corfu Gazettes*, published at the government press, both in Italian and in modern Greek. At a more recent period, Mr. Lowndes, an English Missionary, has been zealously engaged in printing here an *Albanian version of the Scriptures*, which is supposed to be the first book ever printed in that language. The British and Foreign Bible Society, and the American Missionary Board, have each its respective printing-establishment at the present time at Corfu.

CORIA, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, (or possibly *Soria*, a town of Old Castile, near the source of the Douro.) An heraldic work in Spanish, by *Petrus Gratiadei*, printed in 1469, has been conjectured to have been executed here; but nothing certain is known on the subject.

Corinth, a celebrated city of the Morea. *The Hellenic trumpet*, a political journal in modern Greek, is now (1822) in course of publication at this place.

Corisopitium, Cornouaille, or Quimper-Corentim, sometimes

Corin. "Epigrammi tradotti dal Latino e dal Francisco da
Antonio T. Pieri. Lat. Gall. et Ital. 8vo Corfu. 1799.

written *Quemper Caurintin*, and *Kemper*, a town of France in Basse Bretagne, seated on the Oder. It is now the capital of a department, and a bishop's see. Printing was exercised at Quimper in 1659: and some pieces of S. Paul, bishop of Leon, and of Thomas a Kempis, in the Breton tongue, printed here in the years 1689 and 1690, are in the Bodleian library.

Corona, Cronstadt, alias Brassau, a strong town of Transylvania. Printing is said to have been first brought hither, by John Honterus, in 1533. See Benko's Transylvania, 2 tom. 1778.

Correggio, a small town of Italy in the duchy of Modena. Peignot speaks of an Italian work of *Rinaldo Corso*, printed here in 1555, a book of extreme rarity, and of which a very limited reimpression was made for a certain great lord, whom he does not name. This publication is entitled *Delle private Rappacificazioni*; it forms a quarto volume; a copy of it was formerly in the Pinelli library, being N^o. 891. of the sale catalogue.

Correria; a book entitled *Annales ordinis Carthusiensis*, bears this imprint, with the date 1687; the explication of which is thus given by Peignot: about the year 1680 Dom Masson, general of the Carthusians, wishing to give a new edition of the statutes and liturgical books for the use of his brethren, on account of some changes recently introduced, erected for that purpose a press which was known by the name of *Imprimerie de la Grande-Chartreuse à Paris*. Correria, according to Peignot, is a building dependant upon the establishment of the Grande Chartreuse, from which Masson took occasion to give his books the imprint *Correria, per Laurentium Gilbert*. Four other pieces, of the years 1693 and 1703, all relating to the discipline of the place, printed here, are cited by Helyot, in the catalogue of works prefixed to the first volume of his valuable *Histoire des ordres monastiques*. Peignot observes, that this printing-establishment, having been founded for a specific purpose, fell to the ground of itself as soon as that object was obtained.

Corte, a fortified town in the island of Corsica, for sometime considered the capital of the island. The government had a press here in the year 1794.

Cortona, an ancient episcopal city of Tuscany, with a celebrated academy.

Cortracum, Courtray, or Cortryck, a large and considerable town of Flanders, seated on the river Lys.—1626.

Corunna, a seaport town of the north-west coast of Spain, in the province of Galicia. Mendez mentions Corunna among the Spanish towns which received the art of printing, but has left us uninformed as to the period of its being exercised.

Cosfeldia, or *Gosfeldia*, Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia in the principality of Munster. Printing was exercised here in 1712.

Cosminecum, Kozmin, a town of Greater Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisz. The Bohemian brethren had a press here, which was at work in 1561, but soon afterwards was, together with their school, transferred to another place.

Cotbus, or Kotbus, a town of the Prussian states, on the right bank of the Spree. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a Wendish *Old Testament* was printed here in 1796.

Cothenum Anhaltinorum, Cothon, a considerable town of Upper Saxony. *The Syriac New Testament*, with a Latin version, published by Martinus Trostius, was printed at Cothon in 4to, in the year 1621.

Cotoneum, Codogno, a town of Italy in the Milanese.—1628.

Cotta, a small town or village of Ceylon, about six miles south-east of Colombo. In the latter part of the year 1822 the English Church Missionary Society established a station here, and a printing-press was erected under the superintendence of the Rev. S. Lambrick. A second press has recently been added, and several pieces of Scripture, in English and in Cingalese, already have been printed and circulated.

Cotym, a small town or village on the Malabar coast of Hindostan, at which an English Missionary, the Rev. Benjamin Bayley, was settled in the year 1817. Mr. Bayley soon began to employ himself in a vernacular translation of the Scriptures, and even proceeded so far as to cast types and construct a printing-press for the purpose of circulating his version. In the year 1820 the Calcutta Bible Society sent a press, types, and paper to the society of Syrian Christians established at this place, for the purpose of executing a correct impression of the Malayalim Bible. This press continues in active operation under the superintendence of Mr. Bayley.

CRACOVIA, Cracow, a large and celebrated town, formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland. It is a bishop's see, and has a famous university, founded by king Uladislaus Jagellon in 1400.

Crusenacum, Creutznach in Pussia.
Annotationes in Tacitum a Peterren. 4^o Crusenac, 1829

There seems to be some uncertainty respecting the time of the introduction of printing into this city: Panzer gives an edition of *Cicero's Rhetoric* of the date 1500, as the earliest specimen; but Hoffmann, the bibliographer of Poland, adduces a work which from internal evidence he concludes to have been printed before 1496; and Bachmeister speaks of Cracow typography of the year 1491. John Haller appears to have been the first of his trade throughout Poland; but consult Panzer's last volume, p. 319, where mention is made of an edition of *Jo. Turrecremata on the Psalms*, printed here without date, which Zapf attributes to the press of Gunther Zainer, and carries up so high as the year 1465! The first academy in the kingdom was founded at Cracow; it possessed a press of its own in the XVIth century, (the productions of which were exceedingly well executed,) and the Jews had another. A Cracow book *on vellum* of the year 1506 is in the University library of Upsal, and the Pinelli library contained another of the year 1545, also printed *upon vellum*, a choice morçeau. (See No. 8206.) In the middle of the XVIIth century Annibal Zangoyski was a printer and also bookseller of some eminence at Cracow. Hoffmann observes, that in the year 1740 three printing presses were remaining in the city.

Crema, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Venetian states.—1571.

CREMONA, Cremona, an ancient city of Italy, capital of Cremonese, and a bishop's see. It has also an university. The art of printing was exercised here so early as 1472; of which year we have remaining a treatise of *Angelus de Perusio*, executed by Dionysius de Paravesino and Stephanus de Merlinis. But it is remarkable that this is followed by a complete cessation of the art for the long period of twenty years, no other Cremona publication being known until the year 1492. In the succeeding century a great deal of Hebrew printing was carried on at Cremona.

Crisopolis, see *Chrysopolis*.

Jo. Crispinus, a printer of *Geneva*, was frequently in the habit of giving his own name in the imprint of books, omitting that of the town in which they were executed.

Cuba, the largest of the Antilles islands, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Mexico. It is said that a press was established in this island many years ago; but it was intended merely for the use of the government. I do not remember to have ever met with a Cuba book.

S. CVCVFATIS MONASTERIVM, the monastery of St. Cucufas, or San Colgat del Valles, near to the city of Barcelona, in Spain. A single work, *El Abad Isach de religione, traducido en romance por Fray Bernal Boyd*, 4to. dated 1489, is supposed by Mercier to have been executed in this monastery. Panzer's judgment is, that though *published*, it was not *printed*, in this place. Mendez however, although he does not absolutely decide the question, is inclined to maintain the fact of its being printed here: and mentions that a copy of the edition exists in the Royal library of Madrid, and a second in the monastery of Montserrat.

With the exception of the above work, we hear nothing of the typography of San Colgat.

CVLEMBVRGVM, Culembourg, or Quilemburg, a small town of the Netherlands in Guelderland. Five specimens of early typography are remaining to us from this city, all of which are by the same printer, John Veldener, who had previously followed the business at Louvain and at Utrecht; they are dated 1480, 1483, 1484; and all are embellished with wood-cuts nearly resembling, in point of execution, the old wooden blocks of the *Biblia Pauperum*, *Speculum humanæ salvationis*, &c. A very detailed and interesting account of one of these books may be seen in *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 348—377.

Cumana, a large city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Cumana, in the government of the Caraccas. It is situate about a mile from the sea, in a most burning atmosphere, and subject to so frequent earthquakes, that its size and population are ever varying. In the year 1824 a newspaper was regularly published in this town.

Cuneum, Cunio, or Coni, a fortified town of Piedmont, seated on the river Stura. Panzer notices three works printed here, dated 1507, 1508, and 1510.

Curia Regnitiana in principatu Baruthino, qu? Hoffe in former Franconia?—1736. *Bodl. D. 1. 74*

Curia Rhætorum, Coire, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the country of the Grisons. The art of printing was known and practised here early in the XVIIth century. The imprint *Coira* occurs in one or two works of the date 1607, but there is scarcely sufficient proof that they were executed in this town. The first Coire book of which I have obtained satisfactory notice, is an edition of *The Psalms of David* in verse, in the Romanesche

dialect of the Grey League, executed in the year 1611: which is not only interesting as being the *first portion of Scripture*, but as being *the very first book* printed in that dialect, for such, I understand, it is considered. Coxe, in his “Travels in Switzerland,” relates that a typographical society had been established in Coire, for the publication of Latin, German, and Romanesche books. In the year 1718 a *Romanesche* or *Grisson version of the Bible* was printed here, in two folio volumes, with a dedication to king George the First of England; a fine copy of which curious work may be seen in the Bodleian library. On the interesting subject of the variety of the Romanesche dialects, the reader will be gratified by the perusal of an able paper from the pen of Mr. Planta, which is published in the sixty-sixth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Curia Variscorum, or *Hoffa*, Hoffe, a town formerly of Franconia in the principality of Bayreuth. Seckendorff in his *Hist. Lutheranismi*, vol. ii. p. 71, states that the “ecclesiastica ordinatio” of George Marquess of Brandenburg was reprinted here in the year 1591.

CVSENTIA, or CONSENTIA, Cosenza, a considerable city of Naples, capital of Hither Calabria, and the see of an archbishop. We have evidence of the art of printing being carried on here during the XVth century, in four books yet remaining; the earliest of which, a dialogue of *Franciscus Philelphus*, was executed by Octavianus Salamonius de Manfredonia, in 1478.

Custrinum, Custrin, a considerable town in Brandenburg.—1709.

Cygnea, Zwickau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. 1529 is the date of the only book noticed by Panzer from this place: there are however in the Bodleian library several German tracts relative to the Reformation, printed at Zwickau, some of the earliest of which bear date 1523.

Czenk, a small town in the district of Sopron or Oedenburg, in Hungary.—1799.

Czenstochovia, Czenstochow, a small town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near to which is a monastery of the order of St. Paul the hermit: in this monastery a printing-press was at work in the year 1693.

D.

Damascus, Damascus, an ancient city of Syria, now the capital of a Turkish pachalic, and see of the patriarch of Antioch. The Jews possessed a printing establishment at Damascus at the beginning of the XVIIth century: one of their publications, dated 1605, exists in the Oppenheimer library.

Dampierre, a village in France, near St. Jean d'Angely. Peignot mentions a work privately printed *Au Chateau de Dampierre*, in 1797, being *the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, in English and French, printed by a lady for her amusement.

Danhusium, Dannhausen, a village in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. Wolfius relates that the Jews possessed a printing establishment here, which in the year 1592 they made so bad use of, by publishing infamous slanders on the Christian religion, that it was suppressed by order of the magistrates, and several copies of their publications were destroyed. At what period this press commenced its operations, he does not say. I have reason to think that two books in the Oppenheimer collection (Nos. 1528 and 1594 of the Catalogue) both dated 1540, were executed at Dannhausen.

Dantiscum, or *Gedanum*, Dantzic, a celebrated city of Prussia. Typography appears to have been exercised at Dantzic in the year 1595, by Gerardus Pessus. (TCD.) The Bodleian library, and that of the British and Foreign Bible Society possess copies of a *Polish Bible* printed here in 1632: and the British Museum has a *Polish Testament* of the year 1606.

Danvers, a town of Essex county, in the state of Massachusetts, North America. Ezekiel Russell, from Salem, opened a printing-house in this place, "in a house known by the name of "the Bell tavern," about the year 1776; but soon afterwards removed to Boston.

Dar-el-kamar. The *Revue Encyclopédique* for the year 1821 states that there is a printing establishment, specially destined to the publication of Christian works, at Dar-el-kamar on Mount Libanus.

Darlington, see *Grange*.

Darmstadium, Darmstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Printing was carried on here in the year 1611,

as appears by a work of *Henricus Kornmannus* of that year, but no printer's name is mentioned in it. (TCD. Bodl.)

Daubravicium. (qu. Dobrzisch, a small town of Bohemia?) It is related by Balbinus, in his "*Bohemia docta*," that Henry of Waldstein, lord of Daubrawitz, erected printing-presses both here and at New Buntzlau, about the middle of the XVIth century. Some of his own compositions were executed at these presses. Henry is reported to have been the principal author of the Bohemian version of the Bible, (six handsome volumes in small folio,) printed *in usum fratrum Bohemicorum in arce Graticæ Marchionatus Moraviæ*, in the years 1579, &c.

DAVENTRIA, (not Daventry, a town of England, but) Deventer, a large, populous, and commercial town of Holland, the capital of Over Yssel: it was formerly a Hanseatic town, and a bishop's see. Printing was early known and practised here; since we have remaining, *P. Berthorii moralizationes biblie*, dated 1475, [according to Santander, 1477,] together with many other books executed in the XVth century. Deventer, like Antwerp, is styled by one of its printers *Mercuriale oppidum*.

Debrecinum, Debreczin, or Debretzen, a large and trading town of Upper Hungary, containing a reformed or Calvinistic college of about two thousand students, and of considerable repute.—1756.

Dedham, a post-town, the capital of Norfolk county, in the province of Massachusetts. The art of printing was carried on here in the year 1816.

DELPHI, Delft, a large manufacturing town of South Holland. Here was printed in 1477, *De Bybel dat uwe Testament*, being the first edition of the Dutch Bible, in two vols. folio, by Jacob Soens. A volume, *Dat passionael*, bearing an earlier date, (1472) should perhaps be rather assigned to 1482. A copy of the former of these two, a book of high rarity, is preserved in the university library of Leyden. Santander observes, that it does not contain the *book of Psalms*, nor the *New Testament*.

Delskoi Monasterium, some religious house in Russia. Bachmeister affirms that printing was carried on here in the year 1647.

S. Deodati Fanum, St. Diey, a town of France, in Lorraine, near the chain of Vosges mountains. An astronomical work, of the year 1507, is all which is known to Panzer concerning the typography of this place.

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executed an *Augsburg Missal* in folio, a copy of which, upon vellum, is in the royal library of Munich. A *Confessio fidei*, of 1557, is in the Bodleian library.

Dionysium, St. Denis, a small town of the Isle of France near Paris, celebrated for its ancient and magnificent Benedictine abbey.—1535.

Disentis, a small town or village of Switzerland, situate in the district of the Grey League, taking its name from a large abbey of Benedictine Monks, whose abbot in former times was a person of great power, and sovereign of this part of the country.

About the middle of the last century books in the Romanesche dialect were printed, for the use of Roman Catholics, at a press erected within this abbey: Coxe, in his “Travels in Switzerland,” mentions that he procured several of these from the monks on the spot, in the year 1776. The “*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*” mentions one, an elementary work on the Romanesche language, written by *F. Da Sale*, of the year 1729.

DIVIO, Dijon, an ancient and considerable city of France, in Burgundy; it is a bishop’s see, and has an university founded in 1721. Three books executed here in the XVth century have come down to us, all by the same printer, Petrus Metlinger; the most interesting of which is a *Latin collection of all the privileges which had been granted to the Cistercian order of monks*, published by Johannes de Circo, an abbot of that order, in 1491.

Divodurum, see *Metæ*.

Divona Cadurci, see *Cadurcum*.

Dobromilium, Dobromil, a town of Red Russia, not far from Premislau. Felix Herbartus established John Tzeliga as a printer here, in or before the year 1611.

DOLA, Dol, a town of France, in Bretagne, formerly a bishop’s see. Two books printed here in the XVth century are mentioned by Panzer; the earliest of which, *Ordonnances royales de Louis &c. &c.* was executed by P. Metlinger, in 1490.

St. Domingo, a large town, capital of the eastern or Spanish part of the island of *St. Domingo*, or Hispaniola, one of the largest of the Antilles islands. It is the see of an archbishop: and is said to be the most ancient town in America built by Europeans, having been founded by Bartholomew Columbus in the year 1504. “A printing-press was early introduced into the

“ Spanish part of this island, probably about the beginning of “ the XVIIth century ;” but it was seldom used except for printing the lists, and returns, and other papers, for the different branches of the administration. (See St. Mery’s Description of S. Domingo. Thomas, i. p. 198.) “ There was a printing-house at “ Cape François, on the French part of the island, long before “ that town was destroyed by the revolted negroes.” Ibid.

Dominica, one of the West India islands, discovered by Columbus in the year 1493, upon a Sunday, from which circumstance it derives its name. It belongs to Great Britain, contains a population of 27 or 28 thousand, but has no town of any note. A work by “ L’Escalier, on the method of draining lands,” 8^{vo}. professes to have been printed here in 1802. [but see the article *Roseau*.]

Dordracum, Dordrecht, or Dort, a town of South Holland, celebrated for a protestant synod holden here in the year 1618. An edition of *the Dutch Bible* was printed at Dort in 1583, (Bodl.) and an earlier one, of the year 1571, is noticed by Le Long. A Dordrecht book of 1577 is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, also two or three tracts of the year 1573.

Dorpatum, see *Derpatum*.

Dracenum, or *Draguinianum*, Draguignan, a town of France, in Provence.—1816.

Dresda, Dresden, the capital of Saxony. The earliest known specimen of Dresden printing is *A controversial tract against Martin Luther*, dated 1524. Yet Leichius, in his work “ de “ origine typographiæ Lipsiensis,” asserts that the art was introduced into this city in the year 1519.

Duacum, Douay, a large city of French Flanders, possessing an university founded in 1552. Here, in 1568, cardinal Alan established an English Roman-catholic college of secular clergy, which on account of some troubles was removed in 1578 to Rheims; but the members were invited by the magistrates of the city to return in 1581; and in fact they returned to their old quarters in 1593: continuing to occupy this site for exactly two centuries, namely, until the French revolution dissolved this and all similar institutions, in the year 1793. In the year 1596, a college for Irish secular priests was founded here by Christopher Cusack, an Irish priest: and in 1617 a convent of English Franciscan Recollects.

It is much to be wished that some bibliographer would oblige us with an accurate account of the books which have proceeded from the Douay and Rheims presses; since, besides the *Douay-Rhemish Bible*, (the first English Roman-catholic version of the scriptures,) they have sent forth many volumes closely connected with English and Irish history, several of which are extremely curious, and almost all of them are very rare. Both the Bodleian library and that of Trinity college Dublin would furnish no mean supply of materials for such a purpose: but the undertaker, whoever he may be, must be alert and watchfully observant; for many of these books are issued (as bibliographers say) *sine ullâ notâ*. The earliest Douay book which I myself have seen bears the date of 1564: being a work of *Julianus*, an archbishop of Toledo: it is in 12^o, bearing the following imprint, *Duaci, An. 1564. Typis Lodovici de Winde Typographi jurati*. The presswork is very tolerable: the editor's dedication is dated *Duaci Catuacorum*. A copy of this uncommon volume is in the library of Trinity college Dublin. Le Long cites a *metrical version of a Psalm* which was printed here in 1565, and a *Harmony of the Bible*, in 1571.

Dublinum or *Eblana*, Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, called in Irish *Atha Cliath*, (i. e. "the ford of hurdles,") having an university founded by queen Elizabeth in 1591. It was late ere the art of printing was introduced into the kingdom of Ireland; the earliest book at present known being an edition of the *Common Prayer Book* of king Edward VI. printed by Humphrey Powell, in Dublin, in 1551. Of this folio, which is a book of very great rarity, a fine and perfect copy may be seen in the library of Trinity college Dublin. It is a verbal reprint of Whitchurch's edition of 1549, and bears for colophon, *Imprinted by Humfrey Powell, printer to the Kynges Maieste, in his Hyghnesse realme of Ireland, dwellynge in the citee of Dublin in the great toure by the Crane. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum, anno Domini M.D.L.I.* Powell continued to exercise the printing business in Dublin for fifteen years or more, during which time he removed from the river-side to a more southern residence, in St. Nicholas street. His productions are certainly most creditable to the early Irish press. Printing in *Irish types* was brought into the kingdom in 1571, by N. Walsh and John Kearney, the latter of whom wrote a *Catechism*, which was printed in the same year at Dublin,

and is the first known book printed in the Irish character. A copy of this rare and curious little volume is contained in the Bodleian library.

It is asserted in the “*Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*,” printed at Lyons in 1804, that archbishop Ussher’s publication of *Gotteschalchi &c. literæ*, 4to. Dublin 1681, is *the first Latin book* printed in Ireland.

Duderstadium, Duderstadt, a town of Lower Saxony. John Westenhoff exercised the art of printing here, in a very creditable style, in the year 1675.

Duillier? A *French and Italian Dictionary*, in two octavo volumes, bears for imprint *Imprimé au chateau de Duillier en Suisse*, 1677.

Duisburgum Clivorum, or *Teutoburgum*, Duisburg, or Doesberg, a town of Holland in Guelderland. Le Long mentions printing here in 1592.

Dunikerka, Dunkirk, a seaport of French Flanders. Printing was carried on here, by Jan Wins, in the year 1677.

Durlacum, see *Turrelacum*.

Durocorturum, see *Remi*.

Dusseldropium, or *Dusseldorfium*, Dusseldorf, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. An edition of the *Adages of Erasmus* was printed here in the year 1561: (TCD) and M. Van Praet mentions another Dusseldorf book, of 1575, executed by *Albertus Busius*.

Dyrenfurtum, is a small town of Silesia, about four miles from Breslau. Wolfius relates that R. Sabbathæus ben Joseph erected a printing-office here in the year 1679, and gives some anecdotes respecting it. Several of the Dyrenfurt publications are found in the Oppenheimer library, now at Oxford.

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Ebersburgum, Ebernburg, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.—1520.

Ebnat, either a large village of Franconia, in the district of Waldeck; or, a village of Wirtemberg, on the river Ries.

How early typography was introduced, I have not learnt: in 1824 *Franz’s history of the Protestant churches of the Tockemburg*, and *Weber’s history of the village or commune of Krina*, were printed in Ebnat.

Ebora, Evora, an archiepiscopal city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with an university founded in 1551.

Panzer mentions printing at Evora so early as 1521, by Jacobus Cromberger, who carried on the business also at Lisbon at that time. I cannot however believe that the art was permanently established at Evora until about the middle of the XVIth century: so late as 1548 a *Breviarium Eboracense* was printed, not here, but at Lisbon, which under the other supposition would probably not have happened. In the years 1553-1576 Andreas de Burgos was settled at Evora as a printer, and was followed by Martin de Burgos and Manuel de Lyra, before the close of the century. An exceedingly rare work on *China*, written by *Gaspar de Cruz*, is noticed as having been executed here in 1570.

Eboracum, York, an ancient and fine city of England, capital of a county, and the see of an archbishop and metropolitan. The art of printing was introduced into this city so early as 1509, by one Hugh Goes, supposed to be a Dutchman, the same who in the following year, 1510, executed a broadside at Beverley. No more than six or seven early productions of the York press are now known: one of which, the folio *York Missal* of 1516, which is considered to be of the utmost rarity, may be seen among Mr. Gough's books in the Bodleian library.

I scarcely remember any subsequent York printing, until that of Stephen Bulkeley during the troubles of king Charles's reign, viz. in 1642, 1648, &c. to 1677. In 1693 it is observable that J. White calls himself "their maiesties printer for the city of York, and the five northern counties."

Ebrodunum, Yverdun, or Iverdon, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud.

Typography appears to have been exercised at Iverdon so early as 1586: and in the year 1617, Pyramus de Candole, a well-informed printer of Geneva, taking disgust at his residence, quitted the city, and transported himself and his printing-apparatus to Yverdun, where he speedily commenced business.—1619. Bodl.

Ebroicum, Evreux, a large and beautiful city of France, the see of a bishop.—1601.

Echmiacin, *Ecsmiasim*, or *Ecmeaxin*, a very ancient and celebrated monastery, near Erivan, the capital of Persian Armenia. In this monastery the chief patriarch of Armenia resides. M. de

la Croix thus speaks of it: "The name Ecsmiazim signifies literally, *the descent of the only-begotten Son*; it is the most ancient of all the Armenian monasteries, and was established at the time of the introduction of Christianity into Armenia: it is the sanctuary and centre of the Armenian religion, and the rule to all other churches for doctrine and discipline: so that to introduce the catholic dogmas into this monastery would be sufficient in order to reunite the Armenian church to that of Rome; and it is with this view that the Jesuits have very prudently established a mission at Erivan." The Armenians are said to have established a press here: but at what precise period I have not been able to learn.

Echota, or *Echoe*, a small town of North America, in the country of the Cherokee Indians, situate at the junction of the states of Georgia and Tennessee.

Even in this wild region typography has succeeded in establishing itself! In the year 1827 a press was at work, and a weekly newspaper published, at Echota, under the name of "the *Cherokee Phoenix*:" part of it is in English, and part in the Cherokee language according to an alphabet lately invented by a native, whose name is said to be Guess. In a recent number of this publication appears the following long and very significant word: Wí-ni-dau-di-ge-gi-na-li-skau-lüng-da-nau-ne-li-di-se-sti: the simple English of which is, "They will, at the time, have almost ceased to shew favour from afar, (or, while absent,) to me and to thee &c." A literary work, coming from such a quarter, is indeed a striking curiosity. The Phoenix is about 19 inches long by 12 wide, printed in five columns, of which the Cherokee part occupies one and a half: its execution is thought very good.

Edinburgum, *Edinbruchium*, or *Aneda*, Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, called in Gaelic books *Dun Eudain*. Its celebrated university was founded in 1582 by king James VI. Concerning the introduction of typography into this city, Mr. Chalmers says, "A printing-press was first established at Edinburgh during the year 1507, under the protection of James IV.; the first printers were Walter Chepman, a merchant, and Andrew Myllar, a mere workman." (*Life of Ruddiman*, p. 80.) Herbert (vol. iii. p. 1815) gives a detailed account of a curious

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Edin, 1772.

volume of poetry executed by these two printers in 1508: yet he also takes occasion to observe, from a work of George Hay, printed so late as 1568, that at that period no Greek types were yet known at Edinburgh, the Greek sentences in Hay's book being supplied by hand in every copy. Dr. M'Crie, in his *Life of Knox*, mentions that the same thing occurred in 1579, when "Smeton's Answer to A. Hamilton" was printed, blanks being left for all the quotations both in Hebrew and Greek. Yet Dr. Lee, in his "Memorial," asserts that the first Greek characters used in Scotland were the letters of the word *λατινος*, occurring in a note on Revelation ch. xii. 18, in the Bible printed by A. Arbuthnot and Bassendine, in 1576-9.

Nor should I omit to mention, that at Edinburgh one of the earliest attempts at stereotype printing was made, by Wm. Ged, whose stereotyped *Sallust* of 1736, 12°. is well known to the curious collector.

Egina. The "Courier de l'Orient" has been published here for some time past. 1829.

Egmore, in the presidency of Madras. The only specimen of the typography of this place, which I have met with, is a thin folio volume of "Regulations connected with the duties of the quarter-master general's department, under the presidency of Fort St. George. Printed at the government press, Egmore, Madras," 1813.

Eichstadium, Eichstadt, or Aichstadt, a town formerly of Franconia.—1787.

Eimeo, or Movea, one of the Society islands in the South Pacific Ocean, twelve miles west of Otaheite. Some members of the London Missionary Society established themselves here in the year 1811.

According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, *Selections from Scripture*, and a *Catechism* in the Otaheitan language, were printed at Eimeo in 1817, and *the Gospel of St. Luke* in the same language in 1818.

Einsiedel, or *Einsidlen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, which contained a large abbey of Benedictines, celebrated for a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, and for enormous wealth, which the possession of this image chiefly helped to amass. The monks erected a printing-press, which they kept under their immediate controul, and are said to have furnished

with full employment. At what period their typographical career commenced I have not been able to ascertain. Le Long mentions a *Latin Psalter* by cardinal Thomasius, printed here, in *cœnobio Heremitarum in Helvetiâ*, in the year 1727: yet the art had been carried on at Einsiedel for some years previous to this date: the Cashel library contains a work written by *Augustin Redin*, one of the abbots, in defence of Baronius' Annals against the censure of J. H. Ottius, which was printed in this monastery in the year 1680, in folio; and that of archbishop Marsh at Dublin exhibits another published in the following year, namely, *a History of the life of St. Meinrardus*, the first inhabitant of the monastery, which is adorned with a good portrait and numerous copper-plates of the arms of the several abbots of Einsidlen. The same collection contains other works executed at Einsidlen in the year 1684, to which is attached the name of Josephus Reymann as printer. For a minute account of this abbey, and its several patrons, abbots, &c. consult a book entitled *Annales Heremi Deiparæ Matris monasterii in Helvetiâ*, written by *Christopher Hartmann*, a monk and librarian of the society; which is handsomely printed, and adorned with many good engravings, but being executed, not in the monastery, but in the archduke of Austria's printing-office at Friburg, seems to prove that the monks had not *then*, viz. in the year 1612, obtained possession of a press.

EISTETA, see EVSTADIVM.

Elberfeld, a town in the province of Berg, district of Dusseldorf, in the Wupper, and subject to Prussia. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *German Psalter* was printed here in 1515.

Elbinga, Elbingen, a town of West Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg.—1641. Bodl.

ELNA, see PERPINIANVM.

ELTWILLA, see ALTA VILLA.

Embrica, *Embricum*, or *Emmericum*, Emmeric, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve: in which typography was exercised at least so early as 1662; (TCD) and, most respectably, by Joannes Arnoldi, in the years 1670—1683. Le Long cites a *Dutch Testament* printed here in 1689.

Embdanum, *Emdon*, probably Embden, (*Embda*) a large and commercial seaport of East Friesland. In the Bodleian library

is a copy of a curious work written by George Joye, entitled, *The subversio of Moris false foundation*, consisting of sixty-four leaves, (not forty-one, as stated by Herbert,) in 16°. at the end of which is this imprint: *M. D. xxxiiij. at Emdon, by Jacob Aurik*. The following extract from this volume, relating to sir Thomas More, may perhaps be interesting to some readers:

“ Me thinkethe sithe ye be so farre oversene in holy Scripture,
 “ nor cannot conferre the placis therof to gither, or els under-
 “ stand them not, ye had done wysely to have acknowleged your
 “ ignorāce, and have left this labour in wryting to other men.
 “ As ye tolde one man (whose name I could tell you) *that ye left*
 “ *the office of the chauncelership for that it was so laborouse*
 “ *and layserlesse: that ye might more quyetly wryte agenst he-*
 “ *retykes*: so had ye done wysely to have resygned your wryt-
 “ inge to the bishops, as better lerned in the Scriptures; and
 “ yourself to have taken and caste a syrples upon your backe ād
 “ stept into the quere lyke a clerke, and songen us a verse of
 “ course, or red us a lesson at the lecterne lyke a man: or els,
 “ if ye can handel a payer of orgayns, to have gone and playd us
 “ *Hostis Herodes impie*, &c. whyle M. Herrye your fole had
 “ blown *a solis ortus cardine*. And thus myght ye wel have mayn-
 “ tained goddis holy service in *Chelsai churche*, and let never a
 “ sowter medle above the bote, nor presume farther then the
 “ shapinge of a shoo.” At Embden was printed in 1562 a very rare edition of the *Dutch Bible*, in folio, known by the title of *l'edition de deux aas*, on account of the following marginal gloss upon Nehemiah, ch. iii. 5. “ De armen motten het cruyce drag-
 “ hen, de rücke en geven nichts. Deux aes en heeft met, Six
 “ cinque en geeft met. Quater dry, die helpen vry.” A fine copy of this curious volume is in the king's library. For a farther account of it consult *Clement, Dictionnaire des livres rares*.

Emerita, Merida, an ancient and interesting town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana. Antonio mentions printing here so early as 1545.

Enchusa, Enchuysen, a town of North Holland, on the Zuider Zee. *The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark*, in Malay and Dutch, were printed here in the year 1629. The earliest Enchuysen book which I have seen is of the year 1609. TCD.

Engadi Vallis, Engadin, or Innthal, a district of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons; consisting of a valley extending

from the source of the river Inn to the frontiers of the Tyrol. Prosper Marchand cites a *dateless Latin Bible*, supposed of the XVth century, executed here, of which Panzer takes no notice. It has also been said that a Latin Bible, *dated* 1506-1508, bears for imprint, *Ex valle Engadi vulgo Engetal*: but on examination it appears that the facts are these: an edition of the *Latin Bible*, with the commentaries of Nicolaus de Lyrâ, was printed by Frobenius at Basle in the year 1502, in six volumes folio; to which edition the undertakers of it subsequently added a large and full Index or Repertorium in one volume: at the close of this last appears an address by Conrad Leontorius to the reader, congratulating him on the possession of so valuable an Index, and passing due encomiums on those who had caused it to be compiled. This address is dated *Ex valle Engadi vulgo Engetal, viii. Kalend. Novembris, anno Christiano M. D. viii.*, but says nothing about the books being printed there, but, on the contrary, affirms almost in direct terms that it proceeded from the same press from which the *Bible* itself issued. This set of books may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Coxe, in his “Travels in Switzerland,” mentions that books in the Romanesche dialect were then (1776) printed in the Lower Engadine, but he does not name the precise spot. See also the article *Schuol*.

Engolismum, see *Angolismum*.

Ephrata, or Dunkard town, a settlement of a German sect called Tunckers, situated in a romantic and sequestered vale in Lancaster county, in the province of Pennsylvania. A press was established here about the year 1760, by Peter Miller, a venerable leader and teacher among the Tunckers. Thomas reports of him, that “he was a good classical scholar; a man of most amiable manners; and highly respected.”

Epila, Epila, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated on the river Xiloca. Antonio mentions works printed here in 1596.

Epinal, a considerable town of France, seated on the river Moselle.—1756.

Eremus S. Mariæ de Ruah, appears to have been one of the religious abodes of the monks or hermits of the order of Camaldoli, founded by Romualdus in the tenth century. The only book which I ever saw, bearing this imprint, is a small tract, entitled, *Sermones B. Ephraem Edessensæ ecclesiæ diaconi, fratre*

Ambrosio Eremitâ Camaldulensi interprete. In sacrâ eremo S. Mariæ de Ruah in agro Patavino. 12°. 1585. A copy of this rare edition, formerly belonging to the monastery in which the press was erected, is now in the Bodleian library. There is a second copy in the Vatican.

Helyot, in the catalogue of works prefixed to his valuable *Histoire des ordres monastiques*, notices a second book, executed probably at the same place two years later: viz. *Romualdina, seu Eremitica montis Coronæ Camaldulensis ordinis historia, auctore Luca Eremita Hispano*: it bears for imprint, in *Eremo Huensi in agro Patavino*, 1587. 12°. There appears to be a difference of spelling in the name of the spot (*Ruah*, and *Huensi*), which perhaps may be nothing more than a typographical error; but which is right, I know not.

ERFORDIA, ERPHORDIA, or ERFVRTVM, Erfurt, a populous city of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia; having an university founded or restored in 1391. A book entitled, *Lutrei quæstiones in libros Aristotelis de animâ*, printed by Paulus Wider de Hornbach in 1482, is the earliest known specimen from this city.

ERGOVIA, see BERONA.

Erlanga, Erlangen, a town formerly of Franconia, with an university.—1744.

ESSIVM, ÆSSIVM, or ÆXIVM, Jesi, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, in the states of the church. That printing was early practised here is known by some few books yet remaining; among which is a very rare volume, being one of the first editions of the plays of *Dante*, printed by Fredericus Veronensis in 1472; in which year two other editions of this poet were printed; one at Foligno, the other at Mantua. The duration of this establishment appears to have been very limited; we have no book before 1472, nor after 1475: nor is any thing heard of a Jesi press in the following century.

ESSLINGA, Esslingen, a large town formerly of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. Typography was carried on here so early as 1473, in which year a work by John Gerson, entitled, *Collectorium super Magnificat*, was executed by Conrad Fyner. This is remarkable for being the first book in which printed musical notes are found. Here also was executed, in 1475, *Petri Nigri tractatus contra perfidos Judæos*, which for a long time was

supposed to be the first book containing Hebrew characters; but the researches of De Rossi have brought to light two books of this same year printed entirely in Hebrew, and even one of an anterior date, a *Psalter* of 1472. In the year 1479 or 1480, Fyner quitted Esslingen for Aurach in the duchy of Wirtemberg; after which period we hear no more of the press of the former town, no other printer appearing during the remainder of that century.

Este, an ancient walled town of the Venetian territory, seated at the conflux of the Bacchiglione and Gua rivers. A *History of the territory of Este* by *Angelieri*, printed here in the year 1743, occurs in the Pinelli catalogue.

Estella, see *Stella*.

Etienne, (S.) a town of France, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Two newspapers were published here in the year 1826.

Etona, Eton, a town of Buckinghamshire, well-known for its splendid college and school erected by king Henry VI. In Bagford's manuscript papers, at present contained in the Harleian library, occurs the following account of the introduction of the art of printing into Eton: "Sir Henry Saville, meditating an
" edition of St. Chrysostom, prepared a fount of curious Greek
" letters, which in those days were vulgarly called *The silver let-*
" *ter*, not being cast of silver, but for the beauty of the letter so
" called. He then made provision of presses and other materials
" for the undertaking, and resolved to print in Eton college, and
" there set up his presses, and about the year 1607 he printed
" some small pieces in Greek before he went in hand with the
" great work of St. Chrysostom; and John Norton was the
" printer. These Greek letters came afterwards into the hands
" of one Turner, a printer at Oxford." See *Wharton's Life of Laud*, vol. ii. p. 174. The earliest Eton specimens hitherto observed by me are some pieces of *Gregory Nazianzen* in Greek and Latin, which were edited by R. Montague, and printed under sir Henry Saville's own care and inspection in 1610.

Etruria, is the name of a small village of England in Staffordshire, in which the late Mr. Wedgwood established his famed pottery for the manufacture of articles in imitation of the ancient Etruscan vases.

It appears that a printing-press was for some time worked here, from the imprint of the following volume published by Mr.

Wedgewood: *A Catalogue of Cameos, &c. &c. made and sold by Josiah Wedgewood*. 8vo. *Etruria*, 1787.

Ettelinga, Etlingen, or Oettlingen, a fortified town of Baden, seated on the river Albe. Three works printed here in the years 1531 and 1532 are mentioned by Panzer.

Evie, a village near the town of Vilna in Lithuania. Henderson, in his "Biblical researches," speaks of editions of the *Slavonic New Testament* executed here, in the years 1611, 1635, and 1641; observing that they all are of the utmost rarity.

EVSTADIVM, or EISTETA, Eichstadt, or Aichstadt, a town formerly of Franconia, capital of the principality of Eichstadt.

The earliest dated book from hence is of the year 1478-9, being an edition of the *Summa Hostiensis* of *Henricus de Segusio*; but there is good reason for supposing that the art was practised some years previously. Among the printers occur Michael and George Reyser, the latter of whom had printed at Würzburg in 1479, and probably with the same large missal types. Some ecclesiastical books executed by these printers in the years 1483, 1484, 1488, are decorated with engravings of the arms of the bishop and chapter, as will be more particularly described under the article *Herbipolis*.

Exeter, a post-town and seaport of Rockingham county in the state of New Hampshire, North America. A press was established here by Robert Fowle, formerly a printer at Portsmouth, in the year 1774: but its operations came to a final close, within the short space of three years from its erection.

Etonia, see *Isca Danmoniorum*.

F.

Fanum, or *Phanum*, sometimes called *Fanum Cæsaris*, and *Fanum Fortunæ*, Fano, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. The art of printing found its way hither so early as 1502, and the first book printed in the Arabic character was executed in this town, viz. *Septem horæ canonicæ*, in the year 1514. The second volume in which Arabic types were used was a *Polyglott Psalter*, printed at Genoa two years later. An *Arabic Vocabulary*, printed at Granada in 1505, has the Gothic letters with Arabic points placed over them, an account of which see under the article *Granata*. Many of the early Fano books were

in the Pinelli library, but almost all of them have a considerable degree of rarity.

Fanum Luciferi, S. Lucar de Barrameda, a seaport town of Spain, in Seville, situated at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. Antonio mentions printing here in 1569: and in 1584 a work, by *Hieronymo de Carança*, “on the philosophy of arms,” was executed at Sanlucar.

Farnese, a small town of Italy, in the pope’s dominions, situate within six miles of Castro. Printing appears to have been carried on here so far back as the year 1600.—(Pinelli.)

Fastenburgum, qu? Furstenberg, a small town of Lusatia; or Furstenberg, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz; or Furstenberg, a small town of Germany in the principality of Waldeck? Printing was exercised here by Petrus Barretius and Joh. Astemius, in the year 1634.—(Marsh’s Library, Dublin.)

Faventia, Faenza, an episcopal city of Italy, in Romagna.—1616.

FELSINA, see BONONIA.

Ferney, a village of France, within five miles of Geneva; memorable as the residence for some years of Voltaire, who greatly contributed to its improvement.

I have seen a well-executed volume of *French poetry*, of the year 1772, bearing the imprint of Ferney; but cannot ascertain whether it was really printed at this place or not.

FERRARIA, Ferrara, a large city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Ferrara, and an archbishop’s see: it has an university, founded by the emperor Frederic in 1316. The art of printing was exercised here so early as 1471; of which year an edition of *Martial*, with some other books executed by Andreas Gallus, the first printer of Ferrara, are remaining. In 1475 the celebrated and rare edition of the *Teseide of Boccacio*, being the first printed poem in the Italian language, was executed here; of which I may observe, that the library of Trinity College Dublin possesses a very fine copy. It appears from the learned disquisition of De Rossi, that a Jewish printing-establishment was early erected in this city, two books from which, of the years 1476 and 1477, are particularly described by him. After the publication of these two, the Hebrew press at Ferrara seems to have been removed or dormant until the middle of the ensuing century.

I should not omit to mention, that in this tract of De Rossi,

entitled, *De typographiâ Ebræo-Ferrariensi*, is to be found the most accurate and detailed account of the celebrated edition of *the Spanish Bible*, printed at Ferrara in 1553. Two copies of this rare book, one designed for the use of the Jews, the other for that of the Christians, may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Ferrol, a modern but important seaport town of Spain, seated at the head of the bay of Corunna in Galicia. Printing was exercised in Ferrol in the year 1804.

Fiesolo, (*Fæsulæ*), a very ancient town of Tuscany, once of great renown, but at present said to be little better than a heap of ruins, although it is a bishop's see.

The *Revue Encyclopédique*, for 1821, announces a work printed at *l'abbaye de Fiesolo*, 1821; and in 1824 mention is made of a printing-establishment named *Poligrafia Fiesolana*.

Firmium, or *Firmum Piceni*, Firmo, or Fermo, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. Printing was exercised here in 1586: and by Giovanni Francesco de Montibus in the year 1629.

Fishkill, a post-town of Dutchess county in the province of New-York, North America. Samuel Loudon, a printer of New-York, removed with his press to this place a short time before the British army took possession of the city in 1776; and here he continued to publish *The New-York Packet* until the establishment of peace.

FIVIZANVM, Fivizzano, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the frontier of the duchy of Genoa. It is in evidence that the art of printing was early introduced into this place: yet the only remains of it which we now possess are a *Virgil* of the year 1472, which is described by Fossi in the *Bibliotheca Magliabechiana*, and a *Juvenal*, about 1473. The *Virgil* may be found in the rich collection of earl Spencer. Nor does Fivizzano again occur as an abode of typography, either in this or the following centuries.

Flaviobriga, Bilboa, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. *The Constitutions of Pius IV. and other popes* were executed here, by Mathias Paludanus, in 1583: (Bodl.) also a Spanish version of the *Orlando furioso*, in the same year. The latter is a very rare book.

Flensburgum, or *Flenopolis*, Flensbourg, a seaport of Denmark in the duchy of Sleswick; although small, it is neat and

thriving, and has a considerable commerce. Printing was carried on in this town in the year 1675.

Flessinga, qu?—*An Exposition of the Revelation*, in French, by *J. Taffin*, was printed here in 1609.

Flexia, Fleche, a town of France, in Anjou. The college of Jesuits had a press here so early as 1612: and in the year 1638 one George Griveau designates himself “printer to the king, and “to the Henrician college of Jesuits.”

FLORENTIA, Florence, (*Firenze*, in Italian,) a beautiful and celebrated city of Italy, the capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see. Literature and the fine arts have ever been cherished in this city; which, besides its well-known academies, possesses an university, founded about the year 1546.

Printing found its way hither at a very early period, and perhaps no town has greater reason to boast of the beauty of its specimens of early typography, than Florence. The first dated book hitherto discovered is *M. Servii commentarii in Virgilium*, executed by Bernard and Dominic Cennini, in 1471 and 1472. In 1476 two Dominican monks established a press in the monastery of St. James of Ripoli, which continued until 1483. Here also appeared the first engraving from a copper-plate, by Botticelli, occurring in a book entitled, *Monte santo di Dio*, printed in 1477; also four years afterwards (in 1481) the well-known edition of *Dante* with the commentaries of Landino, which is adorned with copper-plates; for a good account of which, see the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 108; or Van Praet's Catalogue of the vellum books in the Paris royal library. One of the earliest books from the Florence press, though without a date, is supposed to be an edition of *I trionfi di Petrarca*, in folio.

Florence will ever be memorable in the annals of literature for having given to the world the first printed edition of *the works of Homer*: a most elegantly executed book, in two volumes folio, printed under the care of Demetrius Chalcondylas in 1488. See a sumptuous copy of this *Homer*, printed upon vellum, described by M. Van Praet, with the most touching expressions of regret that the Paris library was compelled in 1815 to restore it to that of St. Mark at Venice, from which it had been taken, in vol. iv. of his Catalogue of the vellum books in the royal library of Paris. A similar copy is said to be in the library of the king of Naples; and a third, not quite perfect, in that of Magliabecchi at Florence.

Towards the close of the XVth century, Laurentius Francisci de Alopa printed here five volumes, well known to collectors, in capital letters: namely, *Anthologia*, dated 1494; *Callimachus*; *Euripidis tragædiæ quatuor*; *Apollonius Rhodius*, dated 1496; *Poetæ Gnomici*; and *Musæus*. To this printer also we are in all probability indebted for the *editio princeps* of *Lucian*, dated 1496, to which hitherto bibliographers have been unable to assign a place.

Let it not be forgotten that at Florence the celebrated press of the Juntæ was established, the first-fruits of which was an edition of *Zenobii Proverbia*, printed in 1497, which was followed by a *Justin* and *Orpheus*, both dated 1500.

N. B. The curious books mentioned in this article may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Fluelen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, seated on the lake of Lucern: it contains a chapel consecrated to the memory of William Tell.

The *Revue encyclopédique* announces a work, entitled *The defence of William Tell*, executed here in the year 1824; and observes that its appearance must be regarded as a sort of phænomenon in a canton where the number of readers is of necessity extremely limited.

Forest (la), Foret sur Sevre, a small town of the north-west of France, on the river Sevre. A volume of the *Memoirs of Philip de Mornay Sieur du Plessis*, who was also baron of Foret, was printed here, with the imprint *à la Forest*, in the year 1625.—(Bodl.)

Fontanctum Comitis, Fontenai le Comte, a town of France, in La Vendée. Very tolerable printing was carried on here in the year 1645, by Pierre Petit-Jan, “Imprimeur du roy et du corps de ville,” (Marsh’s library;) who put forth an edition of the *Quatrains* of the *Sieur de Pybrach*, (subsequently translated into English verse by Sylvester.)

The earliest Fontenay book which I have seen is one of *P. Lavallade*, a minister of the reformed church, executed by the same printer in 1610.—(Marsh.)

Fort-Marlborough, is a fortress immediately adjoining Bencoolen, a seaport town in the south-western coast of the island of Sumatra. The English formed a settlement here in the year 1685: but after some time were obliged to quit it from the un-

wholesomeness of the situation: returning however in 1720 they erected Fort-Marlborough in an adjacent and more healthy spot, which has been occupied from that time.

How early typography made its appearance in this small colony I have not exactly learnt: the only specimen which I have yet met with being “An attempt to elucidate the principles of Malayan Orthography, by W. Robinson. Printed at the Mission press, Fort-Marlborough, 1823.” 8vo. pp. 237. The volume is dedicated to Sir Stamford Raffles, and is very respectably executed. I understand that it is considered the first-fruits of the presses of the isle of Sumatra; but for this, see the article *Bencoolen*.

Fort-William, adjoining the city of Calcutta in Bengal. At this place a college, for the education of young men, and the general advancement of literature, was erected, under an order from the governor-general of British India, in August 1800. The establishment comprised several printing-presses, from which have proceeded many works, principally translations from the eastern languages, executed by members of the college.

Forum Cornelii, Imola, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna. FORVM JVLIVM, see AVSTRIÆ CIVITAS.

FORVM LIVII, Forli, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna. Printing appears to have made its way to this town a short time before the close of the XVth century. Three ancient specimens have come down to us from hence, the earliest of which is *Nic. Ferrettus de elegantia linguæ Latinæ*, executed in 1495.

Forum Sempronii, Fossombrone, an episcopal city of Italy, in the papal dominions. A single work, printed here in the year 1513, is noticed by Panzer: the printer of which was Octavian Petrutius. This work, which, not less for its consummate beauty of execution, than for its contents and rare occurrence, richly deserves a detailed notice, is entitled *De rectâ Paschæ celebratione, et de die passionis Domini nostri Jesu Christi*; written by *Paulus de Middelburgo*, bishop of Fossombrone. It consists of two parts; the first (upon the celebration of Easter) containing fourteen books; and the second (on the day of our Saviour's passion) nineteen: for which distribution the author gives the following reasons: “I had made a vow,” says he, “that I would write “three and thirty books relating to the vineyard and field of the “Lord, according to the 33 years during which God is thought to “have lived among men: and because he passed 14 years under

“ the emperor Augustus, I have allotted 14 books to the subject
 “ of Easter : and the remaining 19 to the passion of our Saviour,
 “ because he is thought to have lived so many years under the
 “ reign of Tiberius.” The bishop is very far from being dogma-
 tical or conceited, but speaks in terms of great modesty both of
 himself and his performance. He dedicates it to Pope Leo X.
 who gives him the exclusive privilege of printing it during his
 lifetime.

The volume is in folio, printed on a good and strong paper,
 with roman types, which, as well as the wood-cuts and arabesque
 borders which decorate several pages, greatly resemble those used
 in the earlier editions of *Erasmus' New Testament*. Some red
 printing occurs two or three times in calendars, executed with care
 and good effect. It has merely what is called a *false title*; on the
 reverse of which is the privilege of the pope, with a wood-cut of
 the papal arms : then follows the author's letter to the pope, with
 several others occupying altogether 23 pages. The first page of
 the body of the work, as well as that of the letters, is surrounded
 by an engraved border. The leaves are not numbered, but the
 first part ends on signature t. 10. (the signatures, with this excep-
 tion, running in eights.) The first page of the second part is also
 surrounded by a border, as well as that which contains the dedi-
 cation to the emperor Maximilian. This part ends on signature
 GG IIII. after which follows one leaf having on the recto three
 copies of verses addressed to the readers ; and on the reverse is
 the register, and the following colophon : “ Impressum Foro Sem-
 “ pronii per spectabilem virum Octavianum Petrutium civem
 “ Forosempronensem impressoriæ artis peritissimum anno Do-
 “ mini M. D. XIII. die octava Julii. Cum privilegio, &c. &c.”
 Below is an elegant monogram of the printer.

The library of Trinity college Dublin possesses a copy of this
 singularly beautiful volume in excellent condition, which has also
 the additional interest of having once belonged to the celebrated
 Dr. John Dee, whose autograph and numerous MS. annotations
 it bears throughout.

Franciscopolis, Havre de Grace, a seaport of France, in Nor-
 mandy.—1753.

Francofurtum ad Mænum, *Francofortium*, *Francphordia*,
 called also *Helenopolis*, Frankfort on the Maine, an ancient and
 celebrated city of Germany, in Wetteravia. A very high period

of antiquity has been claimed for the introduction of typography into Frankfort: but, I believe, no sufficient evidence remains to prove its establishment here much before the year 1507.

Francofurtum ad Oderam, or *Franco-phordia cis Oderam*, or *Francofurtum Marchionum*, called also *Trajectum ad Viadrum*, Frankfort on the Oder, an imperial town of Brandenburg, containing a celebrated university founded in 1606. Printing was introduced into this place about the year 1504.

Franequera, or *Franecara*, Franeker, a town of Holland, in which was an university, founded in 1586. According to Le Long, a Greek and Latin version of *the book of Ruth* was printed at Franeker in 1586. *The book of Tobit* edited by J. Drusius, printed here in 1591, was in the Pinelli library. In 1637 the university had a printer of its own. The earliest Franeker book, which I have yet seen, is an edition of the *Theses theologicæ* of *Philippus Marnixius*, printed by Ægidius Radæus who denominates himself *ordinum Frisiæ typographus*.

Frankenthal, a manufacturing town, lately belonging to the Palatinate, seated on a navigable canal communicating with the Rhine. A book entitled, *Le droit des rois contre le cardinal Bellarmin et autres Jesuites*, now in the Bodleian, bears the imprint of this place, with the date 1611: but it may be doubted whether the imprint be real or fictitious.

Frankfort, the capital of the state of Kentucky, in North America, seated on the junction of the river Kentucky with the Ohio. Thomas mentions that printing was introduced into this town at a period posterior to the year 1786, but gives no particulars of its operations. In 1818 three newspapers were in regular publication at Frankfort.

Fraunitz, as written by Wolfius, (qu. *Praussnitz*, a town of Silesia?) The Jews possessed a printing establishment here, a book from which is said to be in the Oppenheimer collection. Wolfius does not specify its date. See under the article *Prostitia*.

Fraustadium, Fraustadt, or Wschowa, a city of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. Christopher Wilde erected a press here in the latter part of the XVIIth century.

Fredericksburg, a post-town of Spotsylvania county, in the state of Virginia, North America. A press was set up here in the year 1787, by Th. Green, the son of a printer at New London in Connecticut.

a catalogue of books in the public library. 1626. 40. 11. 27. 200

Fredericstadt, a well-built town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswic, founded in 1621 by a body of Arminians who emigrated from Holland in consequence of the decisions of the synod of Dort. Hans Goethal exercised the art of printing at this town in the year 1624.—(TCD.)

Freistadium, Freystadt, the name of several towns in Germany, Hungary, &c. I have not been able to distinguish the books of each, but the earliest date which I have seen with this imprint is 1622.—(Bodl.)

Fresnes, the name of several small towns in France. At Chateau de Fresnes, probably a country seat near one of them, Peignot mentions that a *Life of M. d'Aguesseau*, written by his son the chancellor d'Aguesseau, was composed and printed by M. and M^{de}. Saron, by means of a private press which they had obtained from London in 1778. The volume bears the date 1720, but was really struck off in 1778. Sixty copies of it were printed; and no other production of this press is known.

FRIBVRGVM BRISGOVIÆ, a town (formerly of Suabia, capital of the Brisgau) now belonging to the territory of Baden; having an university, founded by archduke Albert in 1450. Printing was known and practised here before the close of the XVth century; since we have remaining an edition of *Bonaventura in IV. libros sententiarum*, printed in 1493, besides several other books.

Frideburgum, Friedberg, is the name of several towns comprised within the limits of the ancient Germanic empire. I have noticed the imprint in a book of the year 1648.

FRISIA. Panzer, (in p. 105, of his IVth volume,) takes notice of a curious book printed in 1488, under the title, *Hidde de Camminga commentarius in jus antiquum Frisonum*; which he, after Denis, concludes to have been printed in some monastery in Friesland. Denis reports from Visscher that only two copies of it are known. Now it happens that two copies of this very book are preserved in the Bodleian library: one among the books formerly belonging to T. Mareschal, the other in the curious collection of Franciscus Junius, to whom both copies originally belonged. The work, which is in small quarto, has no regular title, but begins, *Ther era godes, synre liaver moder Maria*, &c. two leaves, containing a short introduction, with a table of contents: next follows the work itself, on signature A i.; *Hact is riucht list ende konst*

Riuchtes ende goedes. It is comprised in seventeen chapters, and ends on the recto of p. 175, with no other colophon than these words, *Hyr eyndich gied da wilkerren fan op stallis bame.* The letter is Gothic; the signatures run in eights; the pages are not numbered; the initial letters are painted by hand. Each of the Bodleian copies is filled with MS. notes. According to the account given by Denis, the publication of this curious work is due to Ir. Hidde fen Camminga, who was parish priest of Dockum, a town of Friesland.

FRISINGA, Freysingen, or Freisgenn, a large town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. One book executed here during the XVth century is now known; namely, *Compendiosa materia pro juvenum informatione*, printed in 1495 by John Schaeffler, who both before and subsequently exercised his art at Ulm.

Frogmore Lodge, an elegant retreat near Windsor Castle, for many years the favourite residence of the late queen Charlotte. In the year 1812 the queen caused a printing-press to be introduced for her amusement, but the only productions of it were five sets of historical and chronological cards, and two volumes, one of which is entitled, *Translations from the German in prose and verse, (by Miss E. C. Knight.) Printed by E. Harding, Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, 1812. 8°. (pp. 111.)* And the other, *Miscellaneous Poems*, with the same imprint and date, 4°. (pp. 90.) To each of these is prefixed a neat vignette of Frogmore Lodge. Thirty copies of each work were struck off: the composing and the entire press work were executed by the hands of Mr. Harding, who shewed me the books in the royal library, and obligingly furnished me with the above particulars.

FVLGINEVM, or *Fulgina*, Foligno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, formerly a bishop's see. So early as 1470 typography was practised at this place, of which year we have remaining an *Arctinus de bello Italico*, and *Ciceronis epistolæ ad familiares*, executed by Æmilianus de Orfinis in partnership with Joannes Numeister, a native of Germany. Here also was printed in 1472, a well known edition of *Dante*, by Numeister, which perhaps may claim precedence of the Mantua and Jesi editions of the poet, executed in this same year. The art however was but sparingly carried on at Foligno: very few of its books remain to us: and after the year 1479 we hear no more of the presses or productions of this town.

Furtum, or *Pferda*, Fürth, a populous manufacturing town (formerly of Franconia) near Nuremberg, in the principality of Anspach, but now subject to Bavaria. The Jews, who form more than a fourth of the population of Fürth, possessed a printing establishment here in the latter part of the XVIIth century. Fürth books of the years 1653, 1661, 1672, &c. are in the Oppenheimer collection.

G.

Gades, Cadiz, an ancient episcopal city and well-known seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. Printing was exercised at Cadiz in the year 1610.

GAIETTA, Gaeta, an ancient and strong town of Naples, situate in Terra di Lavoro. That printing was practised here during the XVth century is known by two books now remaining: the earliest of which, *Formulario de Epistole vulgare*, by Christopher Landino, bears date 1487; the other book is dated 1488.

Galitz, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, seated on a lake of the same name. Bachmeister affirms printing to have been exercised here in 1606.

S. Galli fanum, St. Gall, or St. Gallen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton: near to which was a rich and celebrated abbey of Benedictines, whose abbots were lords of the first rank, and possessed the most extensive property and influence. It was founded about the year 640, on a spot which had been the secluded residence of Gallus, a native of Ireland, who with Columban and some others is said to have travelled into the wilds of Switzerland for the purpose of instructing the people both in religion and the arts of life. In this abbey, during the darkness of the middle ages, the lamp of literature and science was industriously kept burning: it was a general school for all kinds of erudition, and to its valuable library we entirely owe the present existence of some treatises of *Cicero*, of the works of *Quintilian*, and of some other authors.

There can be little doubt that the monks early availed themselves of the invention of the art of printing, and provided their abbey with the materials necessary for carrying it on: yet I have not met with any work professing to be printed here earlier than the *Idea S. congregationis Helveto-Benedictinæ*, handsomely edited by these monks in the year 1702. M. Van Praet however

(vol. iii. p. 16.) announces upon the authority of Haller (*Conseils pour former une bibliothèque historique de la Suisse*, a publication consisting of documents relating to the abbey, which is said to have been printed within its walls before the year 1512.

Gallio, Gaillon, a small town of Normandy, seated on the river Seine; noted for a magnificent castle, formerly belonging to the archbishops of Rouen. Printing was exercised here in the year 1644.

Galveston, qu? A Spanish translation of a letter by *Pope Pius the seventh*, while bishop of Imola, was printed here in the year 1825.

GANDAVVM, Gand, or Ghent, a considerable city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Flanders, and a bishop's see. Ghent contained a professed house of English Jesuits, which was established in 1622, and suppressed in 1773. Typography appears to have been brought into this city by Arnoldus Cæsaris, a printer from Oudenarde. In the year 1483 the *Rhetorica Guillelmi Episcopi Parisiensis* was executed here; which, with two other works of a later date, forms the only remains of early typography from this place. I have seen no other Ghent book of an earlier date than 1507 and 1511. (TCD.)

Gandia, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an university founded by Francis Borgia.

Garda, a town situate on the Lago di Garda, in the Veronese. I have seen a book bearing for imprint, *Sur Lago di Garda*, *Alexander Benacensis*, which may have been executed here; or perhaps at Riva di Trento, a small town seated on the northern extremity of the lake, where printing is known to have been carried on during the XVIth century.

Gauda, see *Gouda*.

Gedanum, see *Dantiscum*.

Geismaria, Geismar, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel.—a *Hebrew Grammar*, by *S. Curtius*, was printed here in the year 1629. (Le Long.)

GENEVA, GEBENNA, AVRELIA ALLOBROGVM, or COLONIA ALLOBROGVM, Geneva, a celebrated city of Switzerland, capital of the republic of Geneva. It has an university founded in 1368, by the emperor Charles IV.; and a college, of which the first two professors were Calvin and Theodore Beza. A work entitled, *Le Livre des sains Anges*, by *Francis Exime-*

nes, a Minorite, printed in 1478 by Adam Steinschawer, and bearing for imprint "imprimé a genefue" omitting the printer's name, is considered by Panzer to be the first book printed at Geneva. It is a small folio, and may be seen in the Bodleian library.

GENVA, Genoa, an ancient and handsome city, capital of the republic of Genoa, or Liguria, and an archbishop's see. Although we have sufficient evidence that printing was carried on here during the XVth century, yet very few early specimens have come down to us: *Nicolai de Ausmo Supplementum Summæ Pisanellæ*, printed by Mattheus Moravus and Michael de Monacho, in 1474, with two other books, are all which remain to testify the character of the early Genoese press: and the only other printer named is Reverendus Magister Baptista Cavalus, a Carmelite friar, whose press appears to have been erected within his own monastery, *in domo sanctæ Mariæ cruciferorum*, in the year 1480.

St. George, the capital town of the island of St. George, the largest of the Bermudas or Sommers islands. Printing was introduced by J. Stockdale, about the year 1783 or 1784.

St. George's Town, the capital of the island of Granada. W. Weyland, in 1765, was a printer here: and in January of that year, commenced the publication of a newspaper entitled, *The Royal Granada Gazette*. It appears however that there had been a printing-office on the island before this of Weyland's was opened.

Gera, or *Gera ad Elistrum*, Gera, or Little Leipsic, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. Printing was exercised here in 1607.—(TCD.)

Germantown, an ancient town pleasantly situated in the county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which in the early part of the eighteenth century became a settlement of the Mennonists, a sect from Germany. Christopher Sauer, a German, established a press here in the year 1735; and the establishment was carried to considerable extent and eminence by his son. Thomas reports of him, that "his was by far the most extensive book manufactory then, and for many years afterwards, in the British American colonies. It occasioned the establishment of several binderies, a paper-mill, and a foundry for English and German types." At this foundry, which was one of the earliest erected

throughout the whole of British America, Sauer cast types, not only for himself, but for other German printers. He also manufactured his own ink. Among other works, three editions of the *German Bible* issued from his press; viz. in the years 1743, 1762, and 1776. The greater part of this last impression, consisting of 8000 copies, was most singularly and unfortunately disposed of. “The property of Sower was much injured by the revolutionary war, particularly by the battle of Germantown in 1777. To preserve the residue of it from being destroyed by the British, he went to Philadelphia; his estate was confiscated before the close of the war, and his books, bound and unbound, were sold: among these was the principal part of the last edition of *the Bible* in sheets; some copies of them had been before, and others of them were now, converted into *cartridges*, and thus used, not for the salvation of men’s souls, but for the destruction of their bodies.” *Thomas, History of Printing*, vol. i. 83. Sauer was also the printer of the first German newspaper published in America, which began to appear in the summer of the year 1739.

S. Germanus in Lediâ, St. Germain en Laye, a town of France on the Seine, about 12 miles distant from Paris. James the Second of England obtained the royal castle or palace of St. Germain as an asylum for himself and his followers after his abdication of the throne; and several English books were printed here about that time.—1649 is the earliest date of a St Germain book which I have hitherto observed. (TCD.)

S. Gervasius, St. Gervais, a small town of France, in the diocese of Clermont: (more probably put for *Geneva*, of which city St. Gervais forms a part.)—1601, 1602, 1604.

GERUNDA, Gerona or Girona, an ancient and strong town of Spain in Catalonia: it confers the title of a duchy, and is a bishop’s see.

It was not known that Gerona had any claims to the possession of a printing-press at an early period of the art, until Fr. Mendez discovered a Spanish volume entitled *Memorial del pecador remut*, written by a priest named *Philip de Malle*, which bears distinct notice of its having been executed in this town at the expence of Matthew Vendrell (formerly a merchant of Barcelona) in the year 1483. [See a supplement to the work of Mendez, p. 425]. I have not seen another Gerona book earlier than 1665.

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Gestkovicium, (*pagus Moraviæ*) qu. whether Gewicz, a small town of Moravia, distant 24 miles from Olmutz? Typography appears to have been practised in this place before the close of the XVIth century: as Balbinus mentions that a learned man named Martinus Philadelphus printed here some *Postills on the gospels*, in the Bohemian language, in the year 1592.

Giasium, see *Iassium*.

GIENNIVM, or Gienium, Jaen, an ancient and populous town of Spain, the capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. This place puts in its claim to the honour of possessing a press during the XVth century, by a single remaining specimen, *Magistri Petri Dagui tractatus de Differentiis*, executed by an unnamed printer in the year 1500. Panzer however cites this book from Caballero; who, it must be owned, speaks of it in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. I have not observed any other printing at Jaen earlier than that of Ferdinand Diaz de Montoya, in the years 1606, 1608. (TCD.)

Giessa, *Ghiessa Cattorum*, or *Gissa Hassorum*, Giessen, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse.—1606. (TCD.)

Gippesvicum, Ipswich, a town of Suffolk in England. Ipswich has somewhat singular in the history of its early typography, no fewer than three printers having been at work here during the reign of king Edward VI. We have books executed by each of them yet remaining; but all of these, with the exception of perhaps one, are of the same year, 1548, and we possess nothing from Ipswich either of an earlier or later date during that century. The printers were Anthony Scoloker, John Overton, and John Oswen, who appear to have settled here nearly at the same time, and to have quitted the place also together. One of them, John Oswen, went immediately to Worcester, where he carried on business for some time; but of the other two Herbert observes that nothing more is known, either of their types or themselves. As all the Ipswich books are very scarce, with the exception of one, the *Centuries of Bale*, I may observe that one of them, the *Sermons of Bernard. Ochinus*, printed by Antony Scoloker, may be seen in the library of Trinity college Dublin: a perfect and fine copy. In the following century I find that the art still lingered in existence at Ipswich; of which we have evidence in a small tract, said by Heylyn (in his life of archbishop Laud) to have been written by the famous William Prynne. It is in

quarto, and bears for title, “Newes from Ipswich, discovering certaine late detestable practises of some domineering lordly prelates, &c. Printed at Ipswich.” No date or printer. The title-page has at the lower part a rude wood-cut, of Death, and another figure. The tract consists of six leaves only; is signed “Matthew White.” The typographical execution of it is indifferent. This piece is preserved in the library of Cashel.

Gismum or *Gisnium prope Constantinopolim*, see *Koregismum*.

Gizeh, or *Gyzeh*, a large fortified village of Egypt, seated on the left bank of the river Nile, nearly opposite to the city of Cairo.

While the French armies occupied Egypt, they appear to have erected a printing-press in this place. Some pieces appear in the “*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*” executed here, bearing for imprint, *Gyzeh, an VIII.* (1800) and *an IX.* (1801.)

Glacium, Glatz, a strong town of Silesia.—1698.

Glascua, Glasgow, a flourishing city of Scotland, with an university founded by king James II. about 1450. In the last century few places produced specimens of typography superior to those of Glasgow. At what period the art was introduced, I do not accurately know: the earliest book which I have yet seen is a short tract entitled “The Protestation of the general assemblie of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen &c. subscribers of the Covenant lately renewed, made in the High Kirk, and at the Mercate Crosse of Glasgow the 28 and 29 of November 1638.” [A rude woodcut.] Printed at Glasgow, by George Anderson, in the yeare of grace 1638. 4^o (pp. 18.) A copy of this scarce piece is in the library at Cashel. In 1673 Robert Sanders who had succeeded to Andrew Anderson about the year 1668, calls himself printer to the city and university; his work appears to be very neatly executed.

Glogavia, Glogau, a considerable town of Silesia. Joachin Funckius is mentioned as a printer here, in 1621.

Glucstadium, Gluckstadt, the capital of the duchy of Holstein.—1645.

Glynd, or *Glynd-place*, a seat belonging to lord Hampden, near Lewes in the county of Sussex. A private press appears to have been erected here in the year 1770: but I can learn no particulars respecting it, except that the Bodleian library contains the first sheet (only) of a poem called “*The Summer’s day, a descriptive*

“*pastoral*, 4^o. *Glynd*, 1770.” This fragment contains two small copper cuts, one of Glynd place, the other of Mount Carbon.

Gmunda, Gmunden, a town of Upper Austria. Panzer mentions a book, *Bibliotheca Hoerner*, printed here, but assigns no date.

Goa, a city of Hindostan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the see of an archbishop. The art of printing was introduced to Goa by the middle of the sixteenth century; probably through the activity of the Jesuits, who by degrees obtained considerable establishments in this city. The earliest Goa book which has fallen within my notice is one entitled, “*Coloquios dos simples, e drogas he consas medicinaes da India &c. cōpostos pello Doutor garcia dorta. Impresso em Goa, por Joannes de endem as x. dias de Abril de 1563. annos.*” The work consists of 217 leaves in quarto. A copy is at present (1826) in the hands of Messrs. Payne and Foss, booksellers, of London.

Goatimala, Guatemala, a considerable city of Spanish North America, formerly the capital of a province and kingdom; and now capital of “The central republic of America.” It was founded in the year 1524, possesses an university, is the see of an archbishop; and is supposed to contain at present near 40,000 inhabitants. Having been materially injured by the violence of repeated earthquakes, the city was rebuilt on a site twenty-four miles distant from the old one.

The Jesuits possessed a printing-establishment here during the XVIIth century. A copy of a work by *Emanuel Lobo*, a Mexican, printed by them here in the year 1667, was in the Spanish collection of D. J. A. Conde, sold by auction in London in 1824.

Gorichenum, or *Gerinchemium*, Gornichem or Gorcum, a town of South Holland. Printing was carried on in this town, by Paulus Vink, in the year 1670. An edition of the *Dutch Bible*, printed here in 1671, is in the king’s library, and also in that belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Goritia, Gorizia or Gortz, a considerable town of the north of Italy, capital of the province of Gorizia. It has been subject to the Austrian empire for a long time; was formerly part of the territory of Friuli, and in 1817 was made part of the new kingdom of Illyria. Gorizia was for about thirty years the see of an archbishop. Printing was exercised here in 1773.

Gorlicium Lusatorum, Gorkitz, a large manufacturing town of Upper Lusatia, seated on the river Neisse.

Printing was exercised here in the year 1590, in which year *Abraham Bucholcerus* printed his Catalogue of Roman Consuls at Gorlitz. (TCD.) In the *Scriptores rerum Lusaticarum* it is mentioned that Abraham Fritchius practised the art at Gorlitz about the year 1565.

Gosfeldia, see *Cosfeldia*.

Goslaria, Goslar, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick.—1607. (TCD.) In 1614 a handsome edition of *Luther's Bible* in folio, with wood-cuts, was executed here.

Gotha, capital of the duchy of Gotha, in Thuringia. Printing was carried on here so early as 1646, in which year, as also in 1654 and 1672, some grammatical pieces by *Andreas Reyerus* were executed at Gotha.—(Le Long.)

Gothoburgum, Gotheburg, or Gothenburg, a commercial town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. Typography was introduced into it by Amundus Nicolai Grefwe, a printer from Nyköping, in July 1650. In the year 1669 Grefwe sustained very serious damage, as well by the shipwreck of a vessel which was conveying to him a large quantity of types and paper from Hamburgh, as by a fire, which on the 10th day of May consumed his whole establishment, together with great part of the town of Gotheburg. One of the earliest specimens of Grefwe's printing, a volume containing *The Psalms in Swedish verse*, *Luther's Catechism*, and other pieces, dated 1650, the year in which he commenced business, may be seen in the Bodleian library. I need not add that it is a volume of the highest rarity.

Gotstadium, qu? Guttstadt, a town of East Prussia, on the river Alle? Printing was exercised here, by Johannes Lambertus, in the year 1616.—(TCD. Bodl.)

Gottinga, Göttingen, a city of Lower Saxony, famous for its university, which was founded by George II. king of Great Britain.—1757.

GOVDA, or GAUDA, Gouda, or Tergow, a large and strong town of South Holland, seated on the river Issel. A Dutch translation of *The Epistles and Gospels for the year*, printed in 1477, by Gerard Leeu, who after the year 1484 settled himself at Antwerp, is regarded as the earliest book known to have been executed at Gouda.

It appears, that a religious society of Franciscans, called “Brothers of the Conference,” who inhabited the monastery of Em-

maus, at a short distance from Gouda, possessed a printing-establishment within the town, which they employed principally in the publication of works of devotion.

GRADISCA, a strong town of Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia: it is a bishop's see. A book entitled, *Il testamento di Georgio Sommariva, Cavalier Veronese*, is adduced from the *Giornale de lettere d'Italia*, as printed here in 1488; but Panzer very strongly suspects some error in this statement: and no other work from this town is known before the year 1536.

Græcium, or *Graiicum*, Gratz, an episcopal town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria. In the year 1272 the emperor Rudolph established here a public school, which in 1586 was elevated to an university, and placed under the direction of the Jesuits. Printing was introduced by them at least so early as 1590.

GRANATA, Granada, a large and fine city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, and an archbishop's see. It has an university founded by king Ferdinand, in 1587. A work entitled, *Franciscus Ximenius de vitâ Christi*, in Spanish, printed in the year 1496, is the only remaining specimen of the typography of the XVth century from this place; which book, together with a second of the date 1505, is all which was known to Panzer prior to the year 1536; of which last year he gives two books: the first of them executed by a printer named Meinardus Ungut, whom the archbishop of Granada brought from Seville, where he was at that time following his business, for the express purpose of publishing it. The second production of this press however deserves a more particular notice. Its title is, *Arte para legeramente saber la lingua araviga. Vocabulista aravigo en letra castellana*: (par P. de Alcala.) Of this work, Schnurrer in his *Bibl. Arab.* (p. 16.) observes: "Sunt duo opera, separatim edita, nec semper conjuncta. Vocabularii bina exempla, quibus Grammatica haud juncta est, habet biblioth. Imp. Parisina." Again; "Opus singulare, sui generis primum atque unicum." Of this literary curiosity, the Bodleian possesses a fine copy of both the *Vocabulary and the Grammar*. Panzer is mistaken in calling it a 4°. for it is an 8°, as Schnurrer observes. In a London Catalogue (Thorpe's, 1826, part 1.) occurs another Granada book of the year 1505, by the printer of the *Vocabularies*, Juan Varela de Salamanca, entitled *Las CCC del famosissimo poeta Juan de Mena, con la glosa, &c. folio*. Printing was again in use at

Granada in the middle of the XVIth century. A book of 1550 was in the Pinelli library: and Hugo and Sebastian de Meña exercised the art here from the years 1566 to 1601 &c.

Grange, near Darlington in the county of Durham, the seat of the late George Allan, esq. who established in his own house a printing-press about the year 1768, at which he executed several pieces of topographical and antiquarian lore. A detailed catalogue of the productions of this private press has lately been published.

GRATIANOPOLIS, Grenoble, an ancient and populous city of France, capital of Dauphiné, and a bishop's see. It had once an university, which was subsequently transferred to Valentia. Panzer was not aware of any book printed here before the year 1580; but Mr. Beloe (in vol. v. of his *Anecdotes*) adduces one, entitled, *Papæ Guidonis decisiones Parlamenti Delph.* which bears for imprint, *Gracionopoli Apr. 29. 1490.* The copy described by Mr. Beloe was (in 1811) in the possession of Mr. Wodhull.

Gravionarium, see *Bamberga*.

Greenwich, a market-town of England, seated on the banks of the Thames, in the county of Kent. A small tract published during the reign of queen Mary, purports to be printed here: it is entitled, *A faythfull Admonycion of a certen trewe pastor and prophete sent unto the Germanes, &c. now translated into Inglyssh, &c. 12°.* At the end, on signature K. iii. we read, *Imprynted at Grenewych by Conrade Freeman, in the month of May 1554.* But the types, spelling, &c. all prove the volume to have been executed in Switzerland or the Low Countries. A copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Grima, Grimm, a small town of Misnia near Leipsic, seated on the river Mulda. Le Long mentions a version of *St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans* printed here in 1523.

Grodiscum, Grodzisko, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. Melchior Neringk printed here in 1579.

Groninga, Groningen, a city of Holland, with an university.—1610. (Bodl.)

Gryphiswaldia, *Gripswaldia*, a strong city of Pomerania, with an university founded in 1546.—1612. (Bodl.) Yet typography must have been practised, and efficiently too, at Gripswald at an earlier period; since it is remarked by Alnander, in his account of the royal typographers of Stockholm, that one of them, Igna-

tius Meurer, applied himself earnestly to the study of this art at Gripswald; and having obtained a thorough knowledge of it, (*illu rite perceptâ*,) he repaired to Stockholm in the year 1610, where in three years he succeeded to the honourable post of king's printer.

Guadalaxara, or *Guadalajara*, a large manufacturing town of Spain, in New Castile, situate in a plain near the banks of the river Henares. It is the capital of a province of the same name.

The earliest known instance of the typography of Guadalaxara is a volume entitled *Memorial de cosas notables*, composed by Ynigo Lopez de Mendoza, duke del Infantado, which was printed here by Pedro de Robles and Francisco de Cormellas, in the year 1564. The printer obtained a privilege for twenty years, on condition that the volume, which is a folio, were sold for eight reals. A copy of this scarce work is preserved in the Bodleian library.

Guajaquil, a city of South America, formerly capital of the province of Quito. It is seated on a river of the same name, and is said to contain about 20,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1824 two newspapers were in course of publication in this town.

Guba, or *Gubena*, a populous and manufacturing town, the capital of a circle, in Lusatia.—1676.

Guelpherbytum, Wolfenbittel, a large town of Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick.—1541. Bodl.

Gueret, a town of France.—1777.

Guernsey, an island off the coast of France. A press was established on this island, probably at Port St. Pierre, a short period before the year 1791.

Gustrovia, *Gustrovium*, Gustrow, a small town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenberg. Le Long mentions an edition of *The twelve minor prophets* in Hebrew, printed here by J. Jaegers in 1684; remarking at the same time, that it is the only Hebrew book printed within the duchy. A Gustrow tract of the year 1689 is in the Bodleian library. *Dis. G. 108.*

Guyana, or *St. Thomas de Guyana*, also called *Angostura*, the capital of the province of Spanish Guyana in South America, is a considerable town, seated on the river Oroonoko, not far from its mouth. It is of modern date, having been founded in the year 1764, on a site distant about sixty leagues westward from the old town of Guyana or the Castle.

In the year 1824 a *newspaper* was in regular course of publication at this town.

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Hadamar, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, on the river Elz.—1800.

Haderslebia, Hadersleben, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick.—1784.

HAFNIA, or CODANIA, Copenhagen, Kaupmannahafn, or Kiøbenhafn, the metropolis of Denmark. Its university was founded by Christian I. in the year 1478. Three books are remaining, executed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which is dated 1493; Gothefridus de Ghemen was the printer. In the next century, I find Andreas Gutterwitz, a respectable printer here in 1579. The British Museum contains a *Danish Bible*, executed at Copenhagen in 1607. The first periodical publication in Denmark was issued in the year 1644; but not a single copy of this is now known to be remaining. About the close of the XVIIth century a *royal* press was established, the first Latin book from which was *Othonis Sperlingii diatribe de crepidis veterum*, 8°. 1698. The privilege of printing, which had previously been enjoyed by several towns in Denmark, was at the beginning of the XVIIIth century, for some political reasons, confined to the capital. “Hodie verò in Daniâ sola regia metropolis Hafnia hæc præ reliquis urbibus gaudet prærogativâ, ut in eâ ars typographica excolatur.” *Thura, Idea historiæ litt. Danorum*, p. 240.

Hafod, a seat in Cardiganshire, South Wales, lately the residence of the lamented Thomas Johnes, esq. well known to the literary world as the translator of the *Chronicles of Froissart*, *Monstrelet*, and *Joinville*, as well as author of some interesting works. For the more convenient printing of his works, Mr. Johnes erected a private printing-apparatus at Hafod, which, as we learn from Dr. Dibdin in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, was situated in a cottage among the hills, at the distance of one mile and a half from the mansion. The Hafod edition of the *Chronicle of Joinville* is dated 1807, and that of *Monstrelet* 1809.

Haga Comitum, (called in French books *La Haye*, in Italian *L'Aia*, in Dutch S'Gravenhage,) the Hague, a beautiful and celebrated city of Holland. Many classical volumes of great beauty have issued from the presses of this place. The earliest book

Biblia Saxonica. 2 voll. fol. Halberstadt. 1822. in Boll.

which I have yet discovered is dated 1593. (TCD.) It was executed by Albert Heyndricsz, printer to the states of Holland. About the year 1720 many English books were printed at the Hague, several of which bear the false imprint of *London*.

HAGENOA, Haguenau, a fortified town of France, seated on the river Motter. From the year 1489, the date of the earliest book now known, printing seems to have been carried on with success in this city; and many specimens remain to us from the press of Henry Gran, which purport to be *in imperiali Oppido Hagenaw diligentissime impressa*.

Hailbruna, or *Alisium*, Hailbrun, or Heilbron, a town formerly of Suabia. Le Long notices printing here in 1633.

HALA SAXONVM, HALA HERMUNDURORUM, HALA SORABORVM, or HALA MAGDEBVRGICA, Halle, a considerable town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a celebrated university founded in 1694. Panzer knew of no book printed here before the year 1520; yet in count Revickski's Catalogue, (p. 78.) may be seen an account of an edition of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, bearing for imprint, *Halæ* 1482. This book, having come into the possession of earl Spencer, has been discussed, and pronounced to be falsified, in the second volume of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, p. 143. Dr. Dibdin, the author of that work, is most probably correct in his judgment.

Hala Suevorum, Halle, formerly an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the river Kocher. Printing was carried on here so early as 1536: and in the year 1539 an edition of *Melancthon's Loci communes* was executed at Halle, without any printer's name. [But see Leichii Typograph. Lipsiens. p. 18.]

Halberstadia, Halberstadt, an ancient city of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. Three books printed here in the year 1522, are the only specimens from this city mentioned by Panzer: but M. Van Praet has shewn us that typography was practised at Halberstadt at least two years earlier, by adducing a *Missal* in folio, with the imprint *Halberstadiæ*, 1520, a copy of which, upon vellum, is in the Royal library at Paris. The "*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*" cites a *Dutch Bible*, executed in the same year 1520.

Halebum, Aleppo, the capital of Syria. It is the opinion of Schnurrer, expressed in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, that the Arabic printing-establishment of the monastery of Snagof in Wallachia,

was subsequently removed to this city. The Aleppo press was opened by the publication of an *Arabic Psalter*, in the year 1706, under the direction of Athanasius the Antiochene Patriarch of the Greek Melchites. Other books followed in 1707, 1708; some *Homilies of Athanasius* in 1711, a copy of which was in the Pinelli library; and (according to Le Long) a second edition of *the Psalms* in 1735. See the article *Snagof*.

Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia. Bartholomew Green, in August 1751, commenced the business of printing in this place. His was the first press erected in the province of Nova Scotia, nor was there a second, until the year 1766. Green had previously exercised his art at Boston, and died soon after his arrival at Halifax. His successor, Jo. Bushell, published, in the first week of January 1752, the first newspaper printed in Nova Scotia.

HAMBVRGVM, or HAMMONA, Hamburg, a celebrated commercial city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. A single specimen of Hamburg printing of the XVth century remains, viz. *Laudes beate Marie Virginis, in mercuriali oppido Hamborgensi loco famatissimo impresse, per me Joannem et Thomam Borchard. Anno Dni. 1491.* Panzer possessed a copy of this work, and a second is in the public library at Gottingen.

Hammipolis, qu. whether Hamburg? or Hamm, a small trading town of Westphalia, on the river Lippe? Books of the years 1646 and 1657 occur, bearing this imprint.

Hannovera, Hanover, a city of Germany, formerly capital of the electorate, and chief of all the towns belonging to the electoral house of Brunswick Luneberg. Typography was in use at Hanover before the middle of the XVIth century. Several pieces of *Joannes Busmannus*, executed, but rather indifferently, by Henningus Rudenus in the year 1547, are in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. A printing-establishment belonging to the court was at work here in 1669.

Hanover, a post-town of New Hampshire, in North America. A press was set up here about the year 1778, from which a newspaper was issued for a very short time.

Hanovia, sometimes *Hanovia ad Mænum*, Hanau, a large and trading town of Germany, seated at the junction of the Kinzig and Maine. The second edition of the *Hungarian Bible* was printed here in 1608. A book of the year 1593 is the earliest which I have seen.

Harderovicum Gelrorum, Hardervicum, or Hardervicum Sy-cambrorum, Harderwyck, a town of Holland, in Guelderland; it possesses an university. The earliest book of this place which I have seen is an edition of *the Lambeth Articles* printed here by Thomas Henricus, in 1613: (the date of 1513 in the title-page being of course a misprint.)

Harfleur, a small town of Normandy, on the river Seine, distant five miles from Havre. A volume entitled, *Antiquités de la ville d'Harfleur*, 8°. was printed here in 1720.

Harg, a seaport of the east coast of Sweden, opening on the gulf of Bothnia.

The title-page of an *English and Swedish dictionary* by Jacob Serenius, D. D. announces that it was printed *at Harg and Stenbro' near Nykoping in Sweden*, by Petrus Mamma, director of his majesty's printing-house, 1757. The Latin name of Stenbro' is *Lithopontum*.

HARLEMVM, Haarlem, a fortified city of South Holland.

It is well known that this city is one of those which have put in claims to the honourable invention of the art of printing, and its cause has been most warmly argued by Meerman in his *Origines typographicæ*: according to whom, Laurentius Coster, an inhabitant of Haarlem, is affirmed to have begun to print so early as 1440 or 1441. An *Horarium*, three editions of a *Donatus*, and three or four editions of a block-book entitled *Speculum humanæ salutis*, are quoted as his earliest productions. The story, however, rests on too sandy a foundation; and, setting aside dateless fragments of block-books, surmises, and unsupported assertions, there is no direct and positive evidence of Haarlem typography anterior to the *Formula Novitiorum*, which was printed by Joannes Andreæ, so late as 1483! Nor is it a little remarkable, that (according to the statement of Meerman himself) no printing was done here, nor even did a printing-establishment exist in the city, from the year 1484 till 1561.

Harlinga Frisiorum, Harlingen, a sea-port of Holland, in Friesland.—Printing was carried on here in 1663. (TCD.)

Hartberga, Harburg, a seaport town of Germany, distant seven miles from Hamburg. A work of *Gaspar Scioppius* was executed here in the year 1611, but without any printer's name.—(Bodl.)

Hartford, the capital of the state of Connecticut, North Ame-

rica. Printing was introduced into Hartford, by T. Green from Newhaven, in the year 1764. Like most of his brethren printers in the United States, Green commenced his typographical career by the publication of a newspaper.

HASSELTVM, Hasselt, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Panzer adduces five books executed here in the XVth century: the earliest of which is *Epistelen en Evangelien 't heele jaar*, printed in 1480.

Havana, or Havannah, a large, handsome, and populous town, capital of the isle of Cuba, and the see of an archbishop. Typography was exercised here, in “la imprenta de la capitania general,” (the government printing-office,) in the year 1787.

Haverhill, a handsome and pleasant post-town in Essex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Benjamin Edes, the son of a printer of Boston, about the year 1782, set up a press and printed a *Newspaper* at Haverhill; but this was soon discontinued.

Le Havre, a town of the United States of America, situate on the banks of the Susquehanna river, near its mouth.

Printing was exercised here in the year 1826.

Hedernheim. Wolfius describes this as a small village in the territory of Hesse, in which the Jews possessed a printing-press early in the sixteenth century. He adds that its productions were very rare, and that before the middle of the succeeding century it had wholly ceased.

HEIDELBERGA, Heidelberg, a populous city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with an university founded by the elector Robert, in the year 1346. The *Sermones de sanctis* of Hugo de Prato Florido, printed in 1485, (probably by Henry Knoblochzer,) is the earliest known book from this place: it is a folio volume, of very respectable execution, a copy of which may be seen in the Bodleian library.

It may not be amiss to remark, that H. Commelin, a printer who settled here about the close of the XVIth century, was in the habit of omitting the name of the town, giving for imprint only *apud Commelinum*: it is therefore to be remembered that such books were printed at Heidelberg.

S. Helena, a small island, lying in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of twelve hundred miles from any known land. It has been in possession of the British since the year

Helmstedium - also called Athena ad Elvum, 9-6

1655; and of late has acquired the greatest celebrity, from having been chosen for the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte, and being *now* the depository of his mortal remains. The island possesses no town of any note.

At what period the art of printing found its way to this sequestered spot I have not learnt: the only specimen of its typography which I have observed being a botanical work entitled *Flora S. Helenica*, professing to have been printed on the island in 1825.

Helenopolis, see *Francofurtum ad Mœnum*.

S. Helier, a flourishing town, capital of the isle of Jersey, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Three weekly newspapers were published here during the year 1826.

Helmestadium, Helmstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with an university founded in 1576, by Julius duke of Brunswick, whence in some books it is called *Academia Julia*.

Printing certainly was executed at Helmstadt in 1580. In all probability the introduction of typography accompanied the foundation of the university. A folio volume is in the Fagel library at Dublin, bearing for imprint, *Helmæstadii excudebat Jacobus Lucius Transylvanus*, anno 1583; and one of the year 1580 in the Bodleian.

Helsingfors, a town in the south of Finland, situate at the mouth of the river Wanna, and possessing a good harbour. It has lately arrived at considerable importance, and the university of Abo has recently been transferred to it.

A journal in the Finnish language was printed at this town in the year 1825.

Helsingora, Elsinore, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. Printing was introduced here about 1603.

Henricopolis, (qu? Henrichau in Silesia, Henrichs, Henrichsdorf, or Henrichswald, in Prussia?) An edition of *The Proverbs* in Latin, printed here in 1602, is cited in Masch's *Le Long*, part ii. likewise a metrical paraphrase of *The Psalms*, printed in 1573.

HERBIPOLIS, or WIRCEBVRGVM, Würtzburg, a city of Germany seated on the Maine; it is the capital of a duchy, and was formerly the residence of the bishop. It had an university, which was founded in 1403, and restored in 1582. The art

of printing was carried on here with great success during the XVth century, probably under the especial patronage of the bishop. The earliest dated book given by Panzer is a *Breviarium Herbipolense*, fol. of the year 1479; this I have not yet seen: but it is amply described by M. Van Praet, who notices three copies of it printed upon vellum. A copy of the work next mentioned by Panzer, *Missale secundum usum ecclesiæ Herbipolensis*, is now lying before me. It is a large folio, splendidly printed on vellum, containing upwards of three hundred and fifty leaves, and is altogether one of the grandest volumes which I ever beheld. The letters are of three or four sizes, from the large missal character downwards; it has also musical notes. At the beginning of the book is the privilege of *Rudolfus Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratia Episcopus Herbipolensis et Franciæ orientalis Dux*, granted to the printer Jeorius Reyser, who is there said to have been hired by the bishop (probably from Eichstadt, Eustadium,) to continue at Würtzburg until he had completed this work. The bishop allows and commands him to print the choral books, &c. for his cathedral, and to decorate them with the arms of the bishopric and chapter. Accordingly we find, immediately following this privilege, a large copperplate engraving, of most delicate workmanship; representing two escutcheons; one of which contains the archbishop's family arms, quartering those of the see of Würtzburg, surmounted by his crest, and richly mantled: the other contains the arms of the see (or chapter) supported by two angels in beautifully flowing drapery, surmounted by a figure of St. Kilian, patron of the see, arrayed in the episcopal robes, and holding a drawn sword in his right hand, while his left supports the crozier. The size of the plate is about eight inches by seven. A particular account of this very copy, and of the remarkable specimen of early engraving which it contains, may be seen in N°. 288 of the *Philosophical Transactions*: and it is briefly noticed in p. 233 of Heineken's *Idée générale d'une Collection d'estampes*. It was presented to the Bodleian library by archbishop Laud, and for rarity and beauty would do honour to any collection in the world.

Herborna Nassoviæ, Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a college, founded in 1589. An edition of *Luther's Bible* was printed here in 1604, (Bodl.) likewise several editions of *Buchanan's Psalms*, the earliest of which is

dated 1585. The earliest Herborn book which I have seen is of the year 1588.

Hermanopolis, see *Cibinium*.

Hernosandium, Hernosand, an episcopal town of Sweden, capital of Angermania.—1706. At this place the first edition of the *Lapponic Bible*, executed by bishop Norden at the expense of the English Bible Society, was printed in the year 1811.

Hertogenbosch, see *Buscum Ducis*.

Hildesia, or *Hildesium*, Hildesheim, a city of Lower Saxony, lately imperial and episcopal. Printing was carried on here by Andreas Hantzsch, in the year 1605.—(TCD.)

Hilperhusia, or *Hildburghusa*, Hilburghausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Cobourg.—1774.

Hirsberga, Hirschberg, a considerable town in Silesia, situate at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacke. The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains a copy of a *German Bible* printed here in 1765. In 1826 three newspapers were in course of publication in this town.

HISPALIS, or **COLONIA JVLIA ROMANA**, Seville, an ancient and fine city of Spain, the capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see. It has a famous university, founded at a very remote period. According to Mendez, the art of printing was introduced into Seville, by three Spaniards, named Anton Martinez, Bartholomé Segura, and Alphonso del Puerto, in or before the year 1476; and a work entitled *Sacramental*, by *Clement Sanchez de Vercial*, in folio, is considered by him to be their first production; he mentions that a copy of this rare and valuable book was in the library of the duke de Medina Celi at Madrid. In the succeeding year these printers executed the *Manual of Alphonso Diaz de Montalvo*, in the colophon of which they claim for themselves the honour of being the first printers of Seville. Numerous and valuable works were executed in this city during the remainder of the XVth century. In the year 1500, the Inquisition was possessed of a peculiar press for its own purposes, but from which, in all probability, little aid to literature or to the cause of true religion was derived.

Hobart's Town, a British settlement, established on the south-east coast of Van Dieman's land, in the year 1804; and now said to contain about 7000 inhabitants. In 1818, a printing-press was set up here, the first production of which was *The History*

of *Michael Howe, the last of the wood-rangers*, 8°. This curious book is to be seen in the Bodleian library.

Hoffa, see *Curia Variscorum*.

HOLMIA, or STOCKHOLMIA, Stockholm, the metropolis of Sweden, a city containing about 72,000 inhabitants. This is the first place throughout all Sweden into which the art of printing found its way; Johannes Snell having here executed a work, entitled *Dialogus creaturarum moralizatus*, so early as 1483, which is considered to be the first book printed within that kingdom. A copy of it may be seen in the university library of Upsal. Of John Snell, who probably was a German, nothing farther appears. He was succeeded at Upsal by Johannes Fabri, whose death occurs in the year 1496. Panzer enumerates five books printed in this city during the XVth century. In the year 1594, the office of typographer-royal was instituted, with certain privileges and a fixed salary from the government, the printing-materials also being furnished by the king. The first printer who held this post was Anundus Olai. In the year 1700, the Academy of Antiquities, which had been established at Stockholm by Charles XI, appointed a typographer of its own, who, as well as the king's, was honoured with particular privileges and immunities. The liberal policy of queen Christina introduced to this city one of the family of Jansons of Amsterdam as a printer, to whom she allowed an annual pension, and granted several privileges, amongst which was the valuable one, of importing all his paper duty-free. At Stockholm the first Runic types were used, in a *Runic and Swedish Alphabetarium*, 8°. 1611; they were cast at the expense of the king, and were afterwards purchased by the university: a new and more correct fount was cast at Lubec in 1702, by desire of the learned Peringskiöld. Russian types were first used in Sweden, at Stockholm, by order of Gustavus Adolphus, in order to the conversion to Christianity and instruction of those of his subjects, who, living on the confines of Muscovy, were addicted to the superstitions of that nation. Peter von Seelen was appointed over this Russian press in the year 1625.

It may not be superfluous to mention, that the earliest edition of the *New Testament* printed in Sweden, the date of which is 1521, folio, was executed here; as also a splendid edition of the *Swedish Bible* in 1703, (at the press of H. Keyser,) in the praises of which Alnander is warm and eloquent. A copy of the former,

but imperfect, and damaged by fire, is preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; where also is another edition of the *New Testament*, with wood-cuts, 4to. printed in the same city in 1549. (Fortia.) At Stockholm also was published in 1548 the first edition of the *New Testament* in the *Finnish* tongue, in 4to. a copy of which was in the library of M. Ludekè, pastor of the German chapel in that city. (*id.*) In 1551 came out *the Psalms*, with other books of the Old Testament; but an entire *Finnish* Bible was not printed until 1642. Here also was printed a second edition of the *Swedish New Testament*, in 1526, small folio; also two *Liturgies*, one in Latin in 1576, fol. the other in Swedish in 1589, 4to; both were proscribed by Charles IX, and are extremely rare; both however are in the collection of M. Giceurwell, librarian to the king of Sweden, and a copy of the former is in the library of the university of Upsal. In the royal library of Stockholm is preserved, as an interesting relic of the days of the Reformation, a copy of the *Vulgate Bible*, which was used by Martin Luther; it is a folio edition, printed at Lyons in 1521, and its margins and every void space are wholly covered with annotations in the hand-writing of that reformer.

Holstein. An edition of *the Holy Bible*, comprising five several versions, in two volumes 4to. is said to have been executed in Holstein, (perhaps at Kiel, the capital of the province,) in the year 1712.

Holum, or *Hola*, Hoolum, a town on the northern coast of Iceland, formerly a bishop's see. The first bishop was appointed in the year 1107. In 1797 the two bishoprics of Holum and Skalholt were united into one, the see of which was fixed at Reikiavik, the capital of the island. Dr. Van Troil, in his Letters on Iceland, mentions that a printing-press was established here by John Areson, bishop of Hoolum, in the year 1530, from which issued the first work ever printed in Iceland, namely *Breviarium Nidarosiense*, of the date 1531. The only copy of this volume which was known to be remaining was in the library of Arnas Magnæi, and was consumed in the fire of Copenhagen in 1728. Some time after the death of bishop Areson, this press appears to have been removed from Holum. In the year 1562 we find it at work at Breidabolstad; from whence having been purchased by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson, together with all

the materials, it was at first erected by him at Nupufell, in the valley of Eynfiord; but soon afterwards, for greater convenience towards his meditated work, *the Icelandic Bible*, the bishop restored it to Holum. After resting for more than a century, the press travelled to Skalholt: was brought back to Holum in 1704: and in 1799, being put into the hands of the Icelandic literary society, was by them erected at Leira, where it now remains. In the year 1584 the first edition of the *Icelandic Bible* was printed here, (1000 copies;) a second, in 1644, (also 1000 copies;) and another, in two volumes folio, in 1728, bearing the imprint, *Hoolum i Hiallta-dal, af Marteine Arnoddsyne*. Copies of the first edition are preserved in the British Museum, in Eton college library, and in that belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society: a remarkably fine one of the second is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, and another in that of the Bible Society; and the third may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in the royal collection of George the Third. All of them, but especially the first, are volumes of the greatest rarity. The fullest and most particular account of the first edition is contained in the Appendix to "Henderson's Journal in Iceland," p. 270—281: of the second, *ibid.* p. 285—287: and of the third, *ibid.* p. 293—295. The translation is different in all three editions. A fourth edition, reprinted from that of 1644, appeared in 1745 from this press, (fol. 1000 copies.) Besides the editions of the entire *Bible*, the *Proverbs of Solomon* were printed here in 1580; the *New Testament* in 1609; and the *Psalms* in 1619. A copy of this last is in the Bodleian library.

On the subject of the general state of typography in Iceland, the reader may not be displeased with the following notice, extracted from Sir George Mackenzie's Travels in that island, during the year 1810.

"Holum, on the northern coast of Iceland, until the close of the last century, (when the sees of Holum and Skalholt were united into that of Reikiavik,) was the seat of one of the bishops of Iceland. A public school was also established there; but now the place consists only of a few cottages; and in its present state contains nothing particularly worthy of notice.

"The first printing-press was erected at Holum, about the year 1580, under the auspices of John Areson, who was at that time the bishop of this see. Though an illiterate and unculti-

“vated man, he was extremely ambitious; and wished to avail
 “himself of all the means which literature might afford for the
 “promotion of his influence in the country. With this view he
 “procured as his secretary, a Swede of the name of Mathiesson,
 “who, coming over to Iceland, brought with him a printing-
 “press, and made a small establishment for its use. The types
 “were originally of wood, and very rudely formed; and the only
 “works issuing from the press during the first forty years after
 “its institution, were a few *Breviaries*, *Church Rituals*, and *Cal-
 “endars*. In 1574, however, Gudbrand Thorlakson, bishop of
 “Hoolum, made very great improvements in the printing-esta-
 “blishment at that place, providing new presses and types, some
 “of which were constructed by his own hand, and bestowing the
 “utmost care upon the correction of every work which was print-
 “ed during his lifetime. Before the century had elapsed, a num-
 “ber of valuable publications made their appearance, greatly im-
 “proved in their style of composition, and displaying a neatness
 “and even elegance of execution, very remarkable at this early
 “period of the use of printing in the country.” p. 57.

“The printing-establishment at Hoolum, which had fallen
 “into decline, and another, which in 1773 was instituted at
 “Hrappsey, an island in the Breidè Fiord, were purchased by
 “the Icelandic society [about 1794]; and a printing-office, un-
 “der their management, established at Leira, in the Borgar-
 “Fiord Syssel (on the south-western coast). From this press
 “have issued, for the use of the society, fifty or sixty different
 “works; some of them translated, but the greater number ori-
 “ginal, and comprising a very great variety of subjects; history,
 “poetry, divinity, law, medicine, natural history, and rural eco-
 “nomy.” p. 309.

“We visited in our way the only printing-office now in Ice-
 “land, (1810,) which is close to Leira, in a small and miserable
 “wooden building, situate in the midst of a bog. This establish-
 “ment is at present kept up by the literary society, of which Mr.
 “Stephenson is at the head. He has the sole management of the
 “press; and few other people now give it employment^h, none
 “liking to submit their works to a censor who is reckoned too
 “severe, but perhaps without much reason. This state of the

^h A good and sufficient reason for which is given by Mr. Henderson, at p. 7. of the second volume of his “Journal.”

“ press is, however, extremely injurious to the literature of Ice-
 “ land. Two men are engaged in the printing-office: they have
 “ a press of the common construction, and make their own ink of
 “ oil and lamp-black. There are eight founts of types; six Go-
 “ thic, and two Roman; with a few Greek characters. We found
 “ a small collection of books, which had been printed here within
 “ the last few years, and remained here for sale. We purchased
 “ several of these, among which was *Pope's Essay on Man*,
 “ translated into Icelandic verse. During the last winter the
 “ printing-office, with all its contents, was very nearly swept away
 “ by a flood; and at the present time the building is in a state of
 “ wretched repair.” p. 151.

Holyrood house, an ancient palace of the Scottish kings, adjoining the city of Edinburg: a place connected with many recollections of high interest and importance. An edition of Dryden's poem, *The hind and panther*, a quarto volume of 90 pages, appears with the imprint *Holyrood-house, printed by J. Watson, 1687*. Of this book I could give no information, until I met with a work entitled “A Description of the Antiquities, &c. of Holy-
 “ rood-house,” 8°. 1821, from which the following particulars are extracted.

“ During the reign of James VII. (*our* James II^d.) who mani-
 “ fested an unconstitutional partiality to Roman Catholics, Holy-
 “ rood-house appears to have been destined by that bigotted
 “ prince as a nursery for superstition. Not satisfied with securing
 “ to his Popish subjects within the precincts of his palace the free
 “ exercise of their religion, at a time when the most limited degree
 “ of that religious toleration now so liberally enjoyed by every
 “ British subject was considered as a connivance at heresy, James
 “ most imprudently instituted a ‘popish College in the abbey of
 “ Holyrood,’ and published rules for it, on the 22nd of March
 “ 1688, inviting children to be there educated *gratis*.

“ He also appointed one Watsonⁱ, a Popish printer, who had
 “ availed himself of the protection of the sanctuary, to be king's
 “ printer in Holyrood-house. This Watson also obtained a right
 “ from the Privy Council to print all the *Prognostications* at
 “ Edinburgh; which accounts for several books bearing in their
 “ title-pages to have been printed at that period in Holyrood-
 “ house.” p. 89.

ⁱ Father of J. Watson, queen's printer in the reign of queen Anne.

Dr. Lee, in his "Memorial," states that he was acquainted with several books printed here in 1687 and 1688, many of them being popish works, allowed to be printed and dispersed by king James the second.

Again in the year 1775 there was a press in this palace, when a tract by *James Fea*, a surgeon, entitled "*The present state of the Orkney islands considered*," (8vo. pp. 66,) was published, bearing the imprint *Holyrood-house*. A copy of it is in the Bodleian library. *Gough. Scotland. 213.*

Homburgum ad Clivum, Homburg on the height, a small town of Germany on the river Lahn, capital of the principality of Hesse-Homburg.

Wolfius informs us that the Jews established a printing-office here, about the year 1715: but the Oppenheimer collection contains a Homberg volume of an earlier date, viz. 1711.

Hononooro, a large town or village of Oahu, one of the Sandwich isles, in the north Pacific Ocean.

Some American missionaries established themselves here in the year 1820, and within two years had erected a printing establishment for their own use. "On the first Monday in January 1822 the press was put in operation, and the first sheet of a *Hawaiian spelling-book* was struck off." Williams' Missionary Gazetteer.

Hoogly, a city of Hindostan, in Bengal. Mr. N. B. Halhed printed here a *Bengalee Grammar* in the year 1778. It was executed by Mr. Charles Wilkins, from letters cut, and types founded, by himself, and in all probability is the earliest Hoogly book.

Hoornia, or *Horna*, Hoorne, a strong city of the United Provinces, distant about five leagues from Amsterdam. Typography was exercised at Hoorne by Ægidius Nicolaus, in the year 1622: and Le Long quotes a book of the year 1623.—(1626. TCD.)

Hrapseyra, Hrapsey, an island in the Breidafjord, on the western coast of Iceland. A printing-press was erected in this place about the year 1773, and was soon set to work; some *Annals*, in two volumes quarto, appeared from it in 1775; a book by *Bjorno Halderson* was executed in 1783; and, according to the Catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a *Comment on the epistles to the seven Churches* was printed here in 1784.

Hydra, a small island of the Archipelago, lying near the eastern coast of the Morea, containing about 25000 inhabitants. During

the struggle of the Greeks for the independence of their country, a printing-establishment was set up here, and a newspaper, called, ὁ φίλος τοῦ νόμου, *The Friend of the Law*, is now (1824) regularly published at Hydra, twice a week.

Hyetopolis ad Istrum, occurs as the imprint of a book entitled, *Discursus de suprematu adversus Cæsarinum Furstenerium*, printed in 1687; and is explained by Barbier, in the supplement to his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, &c. to mean Ratisbonne, which in German is called Regensburg, and in the Latin of the ancient public acts, *Imbriopolis*, because *Regen* signifies not only the small river which falls into the Danube at Ratisbon, but also *rain*.

J.

S. Jacobus de Tlatilulco, is the name of a convent of Franciscans, standing in the north-eastern quarter of the modern city of Mexico. The art of printing was practised here by the monks in 1599. The Bodleian library contains a *Confessionario en lengua Mexicana y Castellana*, composed by Fr. Joan Baptista, guardian of the convent, which bears for imprint, *En Sanctiago Tlatilulco, por Melchior Ocharte; año de. 1599. 12º*. Melchior probably was a descendant of Pedro de Ocharte who printed at Mexico in 1567.

From the style of this imprint, and the manner in which Antonio notices it, the reader would suppose S. Jacobus de Tlatilulco to be a distinct town; and I erroneously described it as such, in the former edition of this work.

St. Jago de la Vega, a town which was formerly the capital of the isle of Jamaica. A printing-press was at work here in the year 1756; at which time a weekly newspaper began to be published: and in 1792 *The Laws of Jamaica* were handsomely printed by Alexander Dickman, in two volumes quarto.

Jaroslavia, Jaroslau, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, on the river Saine. John Szeliga, who had moved from Dobromil, printed here in 1622.

Jassium, or *Giasium*, Jassy, a handsome archiepiscopal city of European Turkey, the capital of Moldavia. The only information respecting the typography of this city which I am able to communicate is as follows:

According to Alexander Helladius, a press was established for

a very short time at Jassy in the XVIIth century ; at page 9, he mentions the contents of what he believes to be the only volume ever printed in Moldavia, but neither the date nor place of impression are affixed to the book. There is however in the Bodleian library a fine copy of the ΤΟΜΟΣ ΑΓΑΠΗΣ of *Dositheus*, printed here in 1698. Archbishop Marsh's library at Dublin contains a very beautiful specimen of the Jassy press of the year 1683 ; it is a folio volume consisting of upwards of 400 pages, containing the Περὶ τοῦ θείου νόου and other works of *Symeon, archbishop of Thessalonica*, and of *Marcus Eugenicus, metropolitan of Ephesus* : the whole of which is in Greek character, on paper of excellent quality and colour. The imprint states the work to have been executed at the costs of John Ducas the waywode of Moldavia, by Johannes Molibdus, a native of Heraclea, whose printing-press appears to have been set up within the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul. The date is October 1683. The learned president of Magdalene college, Oxford, Dr. Routh, possesses also a beautiful copy of the above work, with the French royal arms impressed on the covers. In 1816 a volume was printed here, entitled, Κώδιξ πολιτικός τοῦ πριγκιπάτου τῆς Μολδαβίας, in three parts ; (the first treating of the rights of persons, the second of the rights of things, the third comprising miscellaneous matter ;) the author of which is Σκαρλατος Καλλιμαχης, son to the reigning Hospodar. This volume contains an emblematic frontispiece, some vignettes, a good portrait of the Hospodar, with a medallion containing the names and arms of sixteen cities of Moldavia ; also a dedication to the prince, an address, or proclamation, (λόγος χρυσόβυλλος) or golden bull, by him, in which the origin and progress of the Moldavian laws are discussed ; this declares, that the laws were first formed into a code by Alexander I. who came to the throne in 1401 ; that some part of them was printed in 1646 ; that the *Codex politicus* is first published at present, as being most wanted, and that the rest of the laws shall speedily follow. Part I. contains 89 pages ; part II. 308 ; part III. 58, and some tables ; the index, 99 ; errata, 3. The dedication, proclamation, and address at the end of part I. are written in ancient Greek. The type is large and clumsy ; the notes are printed in a smaller letter, but equally bad : the paper is good : the engravings, with the exception of the portrait, were executed at Jassy. The imprint is, 'Εν Ἰασίᾳ, ΑΩΙς'. 'Εν τῷ νεουργηθέντι Ἑλληνικῷ τυπογραφείῳ, ἔνδον τοῦ ἱεροῦ μο-

ναστηρίου τῶν τριῶν Ἱεραρχῶν: from which we learn that printing was but recently exercised at Jassy. The volume is undoubtedly a curiosity. That copy of it which is described in p. 92. of “Michael’s Tour from Moscow to Constantinople,” is now in the Bodleian library, to which it was presented in 1819, by Theodorus a Négri, secretary to the Hospodar.

Jaurinum, Javarin, or Raab, a strongly fortified and episcopal city of Lower Hungary, with an university.—1805.

Ichenhusium, Ichenhausen, a small town of Bavaria, on the river Gunz. Wolfius announces the existence of typography in this place, citing a *Hebrew Pentateuch* executed here by Jewish printers, which he calls a very rare book, and the only known specimen. A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, it is dated 1544.

Jelgawa, qu? A *New Testament* in the Lettish dialect, executed for the British Bible Society in 1816, bears this imprint, which I have never seen on any other occasion.

Jena, a town of Saxony, formerly in Thuringia, seated on the river Saale. It has an university which was founded in 1548. Probably the art of printing soon followed. The earliest Jena book which I have seen is a third volume of *the works of Martin Luther*, in folio, which bears for imprint, *Jhenæ excudebant hæredes Christiani Rhodii*, 1557.—vols. i. and ii. which accompany this (in Trinity college, Dublin) bear the dates of 1564 and 1566, with *Donatus Richtzenhainus* and *Thomas Rhebartus* for printers: but vol. iv. is dated 1558, and executed by the printers of the first volume. Le Long however mentions an earlier specimen of Jena printing, in a work entitled *Christophori Hammeri introductio in lectionem Armenicam*, which bears “Jenæ, 1545,” 4to.

Jesnitzium, Jessnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt. The Jews possessed a press here early in the XVIIIth century: a treatise by *Maimonides* bears the date of 1702, with the imprint of this town. In the Oppenheimer collection are Jessnitz books of the years 1713, 1719, 1720, 1721, &c.

ILARDA, Lerida, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is a bishop’s see, and has an university, founded in the year 1420. Typography was introduced into Lerida during the XVth century, but does not appear to have been carried to much extent, and very few specimens of the Lerida press now remain: of these the earliest is a *Breviarium Illerdense*, executed

Jaurinum - in Bodl 1751. Andreas

by Henricus Botel de Saxoniâ Alemanus, in the year 1479. Of this, which is a volume of the very highest rarity, Mendez observes that a copy *printed upon vellum* exists in the library of the Carmelites at Barcelona. He commends this breviary to our attention for three reasons: 1. for its rarity; 2. from its being corrected by a learned man of that chapter; 3. from the singular circumstance of its having been printed at the sole expense of the sexton or bell-toller of the cathedral. “Antonius Palares campanarum “ejusdem ecclesiæ pulsator propriis expensis fieri fecit,” says the colophon. This Breviary, with an edition of *Augustinus Dathus* in 1485, and some pieces by *Petrus de Castrovol*, in 1488 and 1489, are the only known specimens of Lerida typography in the XVth century; nor does Panzer cite any other books printed here before the year 1536. No printer’s name occurs besides that of H. Botel above mentioned. The art however was again carried on in the town about the middle of the XVIth century.

INGOLSTADIVM, Ingolstadt, a strong town of Bavaria, with an university, founded by Louis, duke of Bavaria, in 1472. A book, entitled *Pauli Lescherii rhetorica*, professing to be printed *in almo gimnasio ingolstadt*, in the year 1487, is given by Panzer, from Seemiller, as perhaps the earliest dated production of this town: but there is reason for supposing a *Latin Psalter*, without a date, printed in large missal characters, to be anterior to the volume before-named. Santander disallows the date of the *Rhetorica*, and believes 1490 to be the earliest known date of an Ingolstadt book.

Insula ad lacum Acronium, an island in the lake of Constance; (probably the city of Lindau is meant by this expression.) Printing was carried on very respectably here, by Joannes Ludovicus Bremensis, in the year 1604.

Insulæ, Lisle, a large and strong town of French Flanders.—1604.—(Bodl.)

Interamum, or *Interamna*, Terni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto.—1637. N.B. There is a Terni book bearing the date 1557, but this is a misprint for 1657.

St. John, the capital of the isle of Antigua. Benjamin Mecom of Boston opened a press here, and commenced the publication of a newspaper, about 1748.

St. John’s, a city of the British province of New Brunswick, in North America, situate at the mouth of the river St. John,

Printing is executed here at present; having been introduced about the time of the peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Jordanimola ad Nimitium, is the name of a small farm, (the exact situation of which I have not learned,) at which place C. R. Peiper printed a Dissertation on the Arabic poetry of Lebidus, in 1823, 4°. (Bodl.) 4° I. 104. *See*

Ipræ, Ypres, or Ipres, a manufacturing town of West Flanders: A college of English Benedictines was founded here in the year 1665, which was subsequently given over to some Irish nuns. Printing was exercised at Ipres in the year 1660.

Ipsara, or *Psyra*, an island of the Archipelago, twelve miles north-west of Scio, the chief town of which bears the same name. A printing-press was lately presented to the inhabitants by the Greek committee in England, from which a Newspaper is already regularly worked off. But since the island has recently fallen again under the dominion of the Turks, it is more than probable that the whole apparatus has been utterly destroyed.

Iraciense Monasterium, appears to be a religious house in some part of Spain, qu. whether the same as *Hiraxense Monasterium*, a house of Benedictines, situated within a few miles of Estella in Navarre? Antonio mentions a work, the first two volumes of which were printed in this monastery in 1609. See also tom. i. p. 397, of his *Bibliotheca Hispana*.

Irun, a small town of the north of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, containing about 1100 inhabitants.

Printing was exercised at Irun in the year 1739: a Basque version of the treatise *De doctrinâ Christianâ*, of this date and place, is in the library of W. Marsden.

Isca Damnoniorum, or *Exonia*, Exeter the capital of Devonshire. The earliest Exeter book which I have seen is of the year 1668.

Isenacum, Eisenach, a town of Saxony, formerly in Thuringia. A German tract in the Bodleian collection relative to the Reformation, printed at Eisenach, bears the date 1524.

Isle of Man. A *Prayer Book* in the Manks dialect, of the date of 1769, bears this imprint.

Islebia, Eisleben, a town of Upper Saxony, near Mansfield, memorable for the birth of Luther. Printing was exercised here at least so early as 1566, in which year were printed the Collo-

ex officina Grobianae. Ad. & Med.

quies of Martin Luther, bearing for imprint *Gedruckt zu Eisleben, bey Urban Gaubisch*, 1566. The volume is a handsome folio, consisting of more than 1240 pages.—(TCD.)

Isna, Isny, or Ysni, a town of Germany, formerly imperial, seated in the Algau. A Hebrew book of the date 1532 is assigned to this place by Panzer. According to Masch, Paulus Fagius established a Hebrew and rabbinical press in this town, at which several of his own works, as well as others by Elias Levita, were printed under his inspection. Some of these, of the years 1540, 1541, and 1542, may be seen in the Bodleian, and in the library of Trinity college Dublin.

Juan de la Peña, a monastery of Spain in the province of Aragon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, which is renowned for the sepulchres of many of the Spanish kings. Mendez affirms that printing was exercised here, but gives us no further clue.

Iverskoi Monasterium, a religious house of Russia; *quære*, whether in the city of Moscow? Bachmeister affirms that printing was executed here in the year 1658.

Iuli or *Iuli Pueblo*, a small but populous town of Peru, in the province of Chucuito.

The Jesuits appear to have introduced typography to Iuli in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the Bodleian library may be seen a vocabulary of the Aymara language, by *Ludovico Bertonio*, a Jesuit, bearing for imprint *Impresso en la casa de la Compania de Iesus de Iuli Pueblo en la Provincia de Chucuito. Por Francisco dal Canto*, 1612. It is a quarto volume of more than 870 pages, tolerably well executed, and of great rarity. *in Bodl.*

Juliobriga, see *Lucronium*.

Juliomagum, see *Andegarum*.

Junecopia, Jūnköping, or Jonkiöping, an ancient town of Sweden, in the government of Smolandia, containing about 3000 inhabitants. A printing-press, brought from Wisingburg, was erected here in 1688, by count Eric Dahlberg, governor of Junköping, the first printer at which was Peter Hultman, who had learned his art at Linköping.

Juretum, (qu? an abbey situate on the Jurten, (or Lac de Joux,) on the chain of the Jura mountains?) The imprint occurs in a book of the year 1587.

IXAR, see SORIA.

K.

Kahira, *Kaire*, or *Cairo*, a celebrated city, the capital of Egypt. During the sojourn of the French troops under Buonaparte in Egypt, they established a printing-office in Cairo, at which the following books were executed: an *Arabic Grammar*, begun by J. J. Marcel, but of which no more than twenty sheets were worked off; it was dated *An vii.* (1798.)—*The Fables of Lokman*, in Arabic and French, printed *Au Kaire, de l'imprimerie nationale, An viii.*—A work on the Small Pox, by *M. Des Genettes*, in 1800;—some pieces relative to the assassination of general Kleber, in the same year; and a periodical work, entitled, *Courier de l'Egypte, depuis le 12 Fructidor an vi, jusqu'au 20 prairial an ix.* in 4°. Of this one hundred and sixteen numbers were published. Brunet observes, that it is very rarely met with in France. Mr. Marsden possesses a complete copy of this publication; as also another, viz. *Decade Egyptienne, Journal litteraire et d'economie politique, 3 Tom. Au Caire, An vii—ix.* he has altogether about 19 or 20 books executed at Cairo and Gizeh, which are described in the “*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana.*” 4°. 1827.

Kaiwai, or *Orta Kaiwai*, a place in the immediate vicinity of Constantinople, where the Jews practised typography early in the eighteenth century. A specimen, dated 1717, is in the Oppenheimer collection.

Karalanska, a town of Russia, seated on the Tunguska river. A *Lithuanian Bible* was printed here in 1735, a copy of which is in the royal library of Copenhagen.

Karass, a Scotch missionary settlement, established in 1802, in a village situated near the confluence of the rivers Cuma and Podcuma, in the Russian province of Caucasus between the Black sea and the Caspian. A printing-establishment was despatched to it from England in the year 1807; in the course of which year 500 copies of a folio edition of *St. Matthew's Gospel* were worked off on blue paper: and the entire *New Testament* in Turkish was printed here, by the Edinburgh Missionary society, in 1813.

Kassa, see *Cassovia*.

Kazanum, or *Casanum*, *Kazan*, a considerable city of Russia, seated on the river *Kasanska*: it is a bishop's see, and possesses

Karlsbourg, Alba Carolina or Alba Julia; in Hungary.
Koraly-Fejervar, otherwise Gyula Fejervar, near Belgrade
D. Gerardi

an university, founded in 1803. Printing appears to have been introduced in the same year, during which two editions of *the Koran*, one in 4°. the other in 8°, were published at this place; some Arabian merchants being as zealous in diffusing the doctrines of their prophet, as are the Christian Bible Societies in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures. This printing-establishment seems to have belonged to the university. In 1808 there was at Kazan a Turkish press belonging to the professor of Arabic.

Kehl, a small town of Germany, seated on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to the city of Strasburg. The elegant types of our countryman Baskerville, so well known for his beautiful Classics and English *Bible*, meeting with no purchaser in England after his death, were bought by M. Beaumarchais, chiefly with a view of publishing a magnificent edition of the works of Voltaire. They were accordingly transferred to Kehl in 1779, and Beaumarchais immediately proceeded to prepare his projected edition, the first volume of which was printed off in 1785, and the seventieth and last in 1789. It is stated, in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, that on this publication the editor expended no less than three millions of francs: twenty thousand copies were struck off in octavo and duodecimo, on five different sorts of paper. Peignot mentions that 25 copies were printed *on blue paper*, chiefly at the desire of Frederic king of Prussia, who laboured under weakness of the eyes. This printing-establishment was entirely destroyed at the commencement of the French revolution.

Kesroan, see *Chesroan*.

Keulen, *Ceulen*, or *Cuelen*, the Dutch appellation of Cologne, is found in books printed there in that language.

Kharkof, or *Kharkow*, a large town of Russia, capital of the government of Kharkow, containing about 17,000 inhabitants: it is of modern date, having been built in the year 1653. It possesses a college, founded in 1731; and an university, which was established in 1803 or 1804, and now has a library of twenty thousand volumes.

When it first adopted printing, I have not ascertained: but in 1820 two presses were at work in the town.

Khizurpoor, a town of India, in the province of Bengal, apparently in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. A printing-press was

employed here by the English a few years ago: the Bodleian library possesses two volumes, one comprising some *Sanskrit Vocabularies*, the other the *Bhagavat Gita*, which professes to have been executed at “Khizurpoor near Calcutta,” in the years 1807 and 1809. *Arch.æol. B*

Kilia Holsatorum, or *Kilonium*, see *Chilonium*.

Kilkennia, or *Canicopolis*, Kilkenny, the chief town of the county Kilkenny, in Ireland. Here, and at Waterford, during the rebellion of 1641, &c. Rinuccini, the pope's legate, established printing-presses for the purpose of disseminating those doctrines which he conceived to be essential to the interests of his master, and which his own violent disposition was but too ready to adopt. Dr. O'Connor (*Columbanus*, letter II. p. xvi.) relates that “The nuncio's presses at Waterford and Kilkenny teemed with
“those vile publications which maintained that a papal excommunication, *whether just or unjust*, must be obeyed; and
“preachers were every where employed to assure the illiterate
“rabble, the bloody, and plundering, and desolating mob of the
“country, in their own language, that all the calamities of plague,
“famine, and war, which then raged in Ireland, were to be attributed to the resistance which our nobility, gentry, and second order of clergy, made to the excommunications of the
“synod of Waterford! a synod, which, in consequence of foreign
“influence was guilty of the most flagrant perjury, violation of
“the public faith, and rebellion against their country, and against
“their king!” The work which has become most known in these later times, from the press of Kilkenny, is the *Hibernia Dominicana* of Thomas Bourke, published in 1762 and 1772, with the disguised imprint, *Colonia Agrippina*: a work which certainly is executed in a manner to do credit to the town.

Kingston, the capital of the island of Jamaica. About the year 1720 a printing-press was established at this place.

Kiovia, Kiof, or Kiew, a large and ancient city, capital of the government of Kiof, belonging to southern Russia: it is seated on the river Dnieper; and is supposed to contain at present about 20,000 inhabitants. A printing-press certainly was established here before the year 1635; and an edition of the *Slavonic New Testament*, dated 1630, bears for imprint, *Monasterium Petzsarskiense Kiovense*. Bachmeister expressly assigns the year 1618 as the period at which typography was first introduced into Kiew. Hen-

Kolovrat - in Bodley some funeral sermons in the
Hungarian tongue by M. Veretci printed here in 1683.

derson mentions another *Slavonic New Testament* of the year 1658, which he pronounces to be very rare.

Klagenfurth, or *Clagenfurt*, a small but well-built town of the Austrian empire, capital of the duchy of Carinthia. It has an university founded in 1801, and possesses a valuable collection of paintings, and a cabinet of natural history.

Printing was executed at it in 1777.

Knorville, the metropolis of the state of Tennessee, in North America. Printing was introduced into this town, by R. Roulstone, from Massachusetts, in the year 1793, at which time he commenced the publication of a Newspaper, entitled *The Knorville Gazette*.

KOBVRGVM, see **COBVRGVM**.

Koregismum, *Corigsmia*, or *Core-gismum*, is said to be one of the suburbs of Constantinople. Wolfius announces the existence of a Jewish printing-establishment here, and cites a work of *Samuel Oseida*, executed in the year 1597. A copy of this rare book is in the Oppenheimer collection. Le Long mentions two others, dated 1597 and 1598.

Kralitz, or *Gralicz*, a castle in Moravia. Le Long mentions a *Bohemian Bible*, edited by the Calvinists, printed, in *Castello Kralitz*, in *Moraviâ*, in six vols. 4°. 1579—1593: a reprint of which, in 1596, 8vo, may be seen in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. [See more concerning this Bible under *Daubravicium*, above, p. 79.] It is observed by Crantz that the Bohemian brethren, to whom this press belonged, applied it to no other purpose than that of printing the Holy Scriptures in their vernacular language.

Kruswick, is the name of a town in Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeske. A work by *C. Musitanus*, now in the Bodleian, bears the imprint of *Kruswick*, but was probably executed at Geneva.

Kuteinski Monasterium, a Russian monastery, the exact site of which I have not learnt.

Bachmeister observes that typography was exercised here in the year 1632: and Henderson mentions two editions of the *Slavonic New Testament*, printed in this monastery, one of them of the year 1632, and the other of 1652: he declares both of them to be books of high rarity.

KUTTENBERGA, sometimes called *Cutna*, *Kuttenberg*, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau. An edition of

the *Bohemian Bible*, printed by Martin von Tischniowa, in 1489, (or, as others assert, in 1498,) together with a dateless *Æsop*, which immediately preceded the execution of the Bible, are all that remains or is known respecting the early typography of this place. Both volumes are undoubtedly of the highest rarity. A copy of the *Bible* is preserved in the university library of Prague, but I have not heard of one being found in these parts of Europe. No other Kuttenberg book is known to have been executed during the period comprehended in the work of Panzer, namely previous to the year 1536.

L.

Labacum, or *Lubiana*, Laybach, or Laubach, a handsome and strong town of Germany, capital of Carniola, and a bishop's see. Books were printed at Laubach in 1578.

Labronis Portus, see *Ligurnus*.

Ladeburgum, or *Labodunum*, Ladenburg, a town of Germany, on the river Neckar, near to Heidelberg.—1603.

Lancaster, a large and flourishing post-town, the capital of a county, in the province of Pennsylvania. Two persons, named Miller and Holland, supposed to be natives of Germany, established a press at this place in or before the year 1751, at which time they executed some small works in the German language, and in that or the next year, 1752, published a Newspaper in German and English.

Landessuta, or *Landshutum*, Landshut, a strong town of Bavaria, seated on the river Iser. The art of printing was practised here so early as 1514. In the Bodleian is a copy of the first edition of the *Cosmographia* of *Peter Apianus*, containing several curious wood-engravings, which was executed at Landshut in 1524.

LANTENACVM, or LODEACVM, Loudeac, or Brehand Loudehac, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord. Books executed here so early as 1484 are yet remaining, bearing for imprint, *a Brebant Lodeac, par Robin Foucquet*. However, not much printing appears to have taken place in this town during the XVth century.

LANTRIGVIERVM, Treguier, or Antreguier, a seaport of France, in Bretagne, lately the see of a bishop. A single specimen of its typography of the XVth century is remaining, being a *Catholicon in French, Latin, and Breton*, printed by John Cas-

nez in 1499. For a detailed account of this rare volume consult the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 55.

Lascanum, (qu? a town of France, in Aquitaine?) A book printed here in 1639 is mentioned by Ribadeneira in his *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu*, p. 747.

Lassay, a small town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. The marquess de Lassay erected a printing-press in his country seat here in the year 1727, one book from which is noticed by Peignot. Probably it produced little besides this.

Laszczovia, *Laszczow*, a town of Poland, in the territory of Beltz, in Red Russia. A press was established here in the XVIth century; but Hoffmann affirms that it produced very few books: he names only one, which is dated 1610.

Laubuna, or *Lauba*, *Lauban*, a considerable town of Germany, formerly in the province of Lusatia. It is asserted that typography was first exercised in Lauban in the year 1687.

Laudunum, *Laon*, an ancient town of France, near Soissons, the capital of a department, and formerly a bishop's see. I have not found any book printed at Laon earlier than one of the year 1685, which was the work of A. Rennesson, who calls himself "printer to the bishop."

Lavenburgum, *Lauenburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, seated on the Elbe.—1703.

LAVINGA, or LAVINGA, *Lauingen*, or *Laugingen*, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Neuburg. *Augustinus de consensu evangelistarum*, printed here in 1473, is the only known specimen of early Lauingen typography; which Panzer thinks to have been executed by an itinerant printer, rather than by one permanently settled in this town. This curious book may be seen in England, in the extraordinary collection of earl Spencer. I have seen no Lauingen book of an earlier date than 1600; but one of the year 1565 occurs in the Pinelli Catalogue.

Lauretum, *Loretto*, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona.—1637.

Lauri, *Leerdam*, a small town of South Holland. Printing was carried on here in 1664.—(TCD.)

Laus Pompeia, *Lodi*, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, the see of a bishop: the present city, built by the emperor Barbarossa, is about three miles distant from the ancient site. Printing was exercised at Lodi at least so early as the year 1587.—(Pinelli library.)

Lausanna, in Italian books *Losana*, Lausanne, an episcopal town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud. Le Long mentions printing here in 1556. The earliest book which I have seen is of the year 1571, printed by Johannes Probus.—(Marsh's library.)

Lee Priory, in the parish of Ickham, near Canterbury, is a country seat which belonged to the late T. Barrett, esq. by whom it was devised to the son of the present sir Samuel Egerton Brydges; sir Samuel has caused a printing-press to be worked at the priory, from which have issued very limited impressions of some twenty-five or thirty small pieces, partly original, partly reprinted. The execution of these publications is good, but exceedingly fanciful: decorations of every kind are exhibited even to satiety; and the peruser becomes tired with turning over so many beautiful pages, containing—almost nothing! A list of these Lee Priory tracts will be found in Dr. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, and is often to be seen in the London booksellers' catalogues.

Legio, Leon, an ancient city of Spain, capital of the province and kingdom of Leon, and a bishop's see. This city, which was once the residence of the Spanish kings, is in these times much fallen from its ancient greatness, and now presents a sad picture of mixed splendour and destitution.

Of the introduction of typography into Leon, little appears to have been said or known. Panzer was not aware of any instance of it during the period embraced by him (1457 to 1536). There is, however, in the Bodleian library one volume which may at present be deemed the oldest specimen, being of the year 1512. It is a small folio, entitled *Composicion de la arte de la arismetica y juntamente de geometria: por fray Juan de Ortega, de la orden de santo domingo, de los predicadores*: and bears for imprint, "Imprimido a leon en casa de maistro Nicolau de Bene-dictis, por Joannes trinxer librero de barcelona. Año 1512." The book is in Gothic letter of two sizes: it contains an ornamented title-page, flowered capitals, diagrams, and the royal arms of Spain: these last, within a handsome escutcheon, adorn the leaf following the colophon, namely fol. 204. The next Leon book which I have observed is of the year 1549.

LEIDA, or LVGDVNVM BATAVORVM, Leyden, a large and beautiful city of Holland, having a celebrated university, founded by William prince of Orange in 1575. Printing was

executed here so early as 1483, yet we have scarcely any except Dutch books from hence before the close of the XVth century. The university lost no time in providing itself with a press: in the year 1579 Andrew Schoutens professes to be printing *in nova academiâ Lugdun. in Batavis*. It seems almost needless to recall the scholar's attention to the very elegant and excellent editions with which Leyden furnished literary Europe during the last and the preceding century. Who does not remember and admire the *Variorum Classics*, as well as the beautiful specimens which proceeded from the Elzevir press? Leyden also lays claim to a very early, if not the first, use of stereotype printing, which there is reason to believe was practised by John Müller, a clergyman, in the year 1701.

Leira, or *Leyrargördum*, is the name of a farm seated on the river *Leyra*, on the south-western coast of the island of Iceland. A printing-establishment was formed here about the year 1794, by the Icelandic Literary Society, which had become possessed of the presses formerly existing at *Holum* and *Hrappsey*. The only book from *Leira*, of which I have seen any notice, is the *New Psalm-book*, compiled under the direction of bishop *Vidalin*, which was printed here in 1801. Owing to circumstances which are detailed by *Henderson* in his "Journal," the establishment soon grew out of favour, and continued long without employment: in the year 1810 it was reported to be the only printing-office remaining on the island; and that wretchedly situate in the midst of a bog, in a building which was fast verging to decay. See *Holum*.

LEIRIA, *Leira*, or *Leiria*, a strong city of Portugal, in *Estremadura*; formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and a bishop's see. Of the early typography of *Leiria* only three specimens are known to remain, the most ancient of which is an edition of *The Proverbs of Solomon, in Hebrew*, printed in the year 1492. *Mendez* appears to have been unacquainted with this book, which is given to *Leira* on the high authority of *De Rossi*.

Leith, a town of Scotland, in the immediate vicinity of *Edinburgh*, of which it forms the seaport. Printing appears to have been carried on here, by *Evan Tyler*, a printer of *Edinburgh*, in the year 1652; a pamphlet by him of that date being in the *Bodleian* library. It is also said that another printer, named

Christopher Higgins, was conveyed hither by Oliver Cromwell in the same year.

Lemgovia, Lemgow, an ancient town of Westphalia, which was formerly of considerable importance. Printing was exercised in it so early as 1563 and 1564.—(Bodl.)

LEMOVICENSE CASTRVM, or RATIASTVM LEMOVICVM, called also AVGVSTORITVM PICTONVM, Limoges, an ancient and trading city of France, seated on the river Vienne: it is a bishop's see. A *Breviarium secundum usum Lemoricensis ecclesiæ*, executed by John Berton in 1495, together with a second edition of the same, by the same printer, in 1500, furnish the only remaining evidence that typography was practised here during the XVth century. Of the first edition a copy printed upon vellum is in the royal library of Copenhagen.

Lentia, *Lintzium*, or *Lincium Austriae*, Lintz, a handsome town of Germany, formerly the capital of Upper Austria. In the year 1618, and for ten years afterwards, the learned mathematician Kepler published at Lintz the fruits of his astronomical researches. He relates that about 1627 or 1628 the printing-office which he used was destroyed during some political commotion, in consequence of which he judged it advisable to remove himself to Sagan in Silesia. This interruption, however, appears to have been merely temporary, as we again find a press at work at Lintz in 1636.

Leodium, or *Leodicum Eburonum*, Liege, a considerable city in the Netherlands, with an university. Printing was exercised here in the year 1566. One of the earliest Liege books which has fallen into my hands is an edition of the Roman *Catechismus ad Parochos*, which bears for imprint, *Leodii, ex typographiâ Gualteri Morberii: jussu et autoritate principis Leodiensis, consentienti populo Romano*. It is reasonably well executed, in the Italic letter. And another is *Morgan Phillipps'* Defence of Mary queen of Scots, her right and title to the crown of England, in three books, 8vo. 1571. A copy of this scarce volume is in Marsh's library at Dublin, on the title-page of which a contemporaneous hand has written, "From wyne and women good lord
" delyver us!"

At Liege a college of English Jesuits was founded in 1616 by George Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, which was destroyed in 1794.

Leutschovia - Leutschau in Hungary.

. *Leopolis*, Leopold, Lwow, or Lemberg, a large and handsome archiepiscopal city of Poland. Bachmeister informs us that typography was first used in this city in the year 1586. A *Greek and Russian Grammar* was printed here in 1591, a copy of which is in the public library of Moscow. The Jesuits established a press of their own at Lemberg in the beginning of the XVIIth century. This city is said to have recently received a great accession to its literary treasures from the munificence of count Ossolinski.

. *Leoardia*, Leuwarden, a large town of the Netherlands, capital of Friesland. Printing was carried on here in 1597.—(TCD.)

LERIDA, see ILARDA.

Lerma, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Burgos, seated on the river Arlanza. Mendez mentions this town among the places which have carried on the art of printing, but does not specify to us the period.

Lesina, or *Liesina*, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name.—1640.

Lesna, Leszno, or Lissa, a considerable town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. John Amos Comenius introduced printing into this place. The earliest book noted is of the year 1635.

Leucadea, the isle of Santa Maura, in the Mediterranean, with a chief town of the same name. A Tragedy in modern Greek, by a writer named *Zampelios*, has lately been printed here.

Leucopetra, Weissenfels, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Saale.—1721.

Leucorea, see *Wittemberga*.

Leutschovia, Leutsch, a town of the Austrian empire, in Carniola? or Leutschau, a town of Hungary, in the county of Zyps? —1617.

Lexington, a post-town of Kentucky, in the United States of America. An university, under the name of the “University of “Transylvania,” was founded here in the year 1818. A press was first set up at Lexington, by J. Bradford, in 1786.

Lexington, a post-town of Virginia, capital of a county in that province.—1816.

Libanus Mons, Mount Lebanon, in Syria.

That the art of printing forced its way even to the secluded

recesses of this chain of mountains upwards of two centuries ago, we have undoubted evidence remaining in a book which has with difficulty found its way to Europe. Its title is thus given by De Murr, in his *Memorabilia bibliothecæ Norimbergensis*, tom. i. p. 879. *Psalterium Arabico-Syrum in Monte Libano a fratribus Maronitis impressum*, 1610. fol. Masch, in his edition of Le Long, part II. vol. i. p. 67, and 121, furnishes a more ample account, from which it appears that the editors were *Paschalis Eli* and *Joseph Ibn Amima*, and that the work was printed *In inclito et religioso monasterio Vallis Kuxaia in Monte Libani*. What monastery this is; and in what particular part situated, has not been satisfactorily determined: possibly it may be Canobin, a convent of the monks of St. Anthony, distant about twenty miles from Tripoli, in which the patriarch of the Maronites resides; or rather, perhaps, Chsaya, one of the dependent convents situated in the vicinity of Canobin, which is mentioned in the following terms by the ill-fated Burckhardt, in his *Travels in Syria*: “Three hours distant from Kanobin at the convent “Kasheya, which is near the village Ehden, is a printing-office, “where prayer-books in the Syriac language are printed.” De Murr, speaking of the Nuremburg copy of this Psalter, calls it *a Phoenix in Germany*: a second copy however is to be found in the public library at Helmstädt; and a third is noticed by Schnurrer, in the possession of J. P. Bruns. I should not omit to mention that Masch (p. 67.) gives the title of another edition professing to be printed by these monks in the year 1585, taken from Assemani’s Catalogue of the Mediceo-Laurentian library; but perhaps this may be nothing more than the above edition incorrectly described. And this conjecture is amply confirmed by the fact, that Jerome Dandini, an Italian Jesuit, who was sent by the pope as his nuncio to the Maronites on Mount Libanus, where he assisted at two synods holden in the year 1596, deems it a fortunate circumstance, not only for themselves, but for the whole of Christendom, that the Maronites *at that time* possessed not the art of printing. But the good nuncio’s alarm for the spreading of heterodox and pernicious books is well met and refuted by his translator father Simon, for which the reader may consult a work entitled, *Voyage du Mont Liban, traduit de l’Italien du R. P. J. Dandini, par R. S. P.* 12°. Paris, 1675, pp. 95—305.

Libau, a seaport town of European Russia, in the province of Courland, upon the Baltic sea.

A weekly newspaper was published at this place during the year 1825.

Liburnia, *Liburnum*, Libourne, a populous and trading town of France, near Bourdeaux. Wolfius mentions that an excellent printing-office was established here by a Jew in the middle of the seventeenth century, but that it had fallen to entire decay.—1650. (Pinelli.)

Licha, sometimes *Licha ad Veterim*, in comitatu Solmensi, Lich, a small town of Germany, in Wetteravia.—1597. (Bodl.) 1598. (TCD.)

LIGNICIVM, Lignitz, or Liegnitz, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of the principality of Lignitz. A book, named *Fratriis Hermannii dialogus*, is said by Maittaire and Marchand to have been printed here in 1481, but Panzer disclaims the work as fabulous. For myself, I have observed no book printed at Lignitz of a date anterior to 1606. (TCD.)

Ligurnus, *Liburnus*, or *Labronis Portus*, Livorno, or Leghorn, an episcopal and commercial city of Tuscany. The Jews had a press at work here in the years 1650, 53, 57, &c. (Bodl.)

Lima, Lima, called also *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or simply *los Reyes*, a celebrated city of South America, the residence of the viceroys of Peru: it is seated on the river Rimac, in a delightful valley of the same name. This city, which was founded by Pizarro in the year 1535, is the see of an archbishop, and contains an university, founded in 1549, and other public establishments. Thomas, the historian of American typography, believes the art of printing to have been exercised here so early as 1590, probably introduced by the Jesuits, who possessed two establishments in Lima. If however the Catalogue of the library of M. Langlès be correct, a still earlier date may be assigned to the introduction of printing into this place; since it mentions a *Vocabulario en la lengua general del Peru llamada Quichva y en la lengua española: en los Reyes*, Ricardo. 1586, 8°: this piece produced 30 francs at the sale by auction. I observe that *Vater*, in his *Index linguarum*, cites the same book, so that probably the description is correct. The earliest volume known to Antonio, who in his *Bibliotheca Hispana* notices upwards of thirty works from the Lima presses,

is one entitled, *Del commercio terrestre y naval*, by *Joannes Hevia Boluños*, which was printed in 1603. Ribadeneira, in his history of the Jesuit writers, mentions five or six Lima editions, the earliest of which bears the date of 1606. From 1603 down to 1666, the last year noticed by Antonio, the presses of this city appear to have been almost constantly at work. Some few Lima books are to be found in the Bodleian library.

Lincia, or *Linckia*, see *Lentia*.

Lincopia, Linköping, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, capital of East Gothland. A press was erected here by Johannes Bothvidus, bishop of the place, at the close of the year 1635; books for the use of Linköping having previously been executed at Süderköping and other places. He settled Christopher Güntherus, from Calmar, as his first printer; who appears to have continued here for some years, as a book executed by him in 1642 is in the Fagel library, and a second copy in that of archbishop Marsh, at Dublin.

Lindaugia, Lindau, a trading town of Bavaria, built upon three islands in the lake of Constance. According to Coxe, "Travels in Switzerland," Lindau has produced the first book printed in Romanesche (dialect of the Grey League); namely, a *Catechism* composed by *Daniel Bonifacius*, which was printed here in the year 1601. I believe that the only Lindau volume which I have chanced to see is a bibliographical work of *Cardinal Quirini*, of the year 1761.—[See the article *Insula*.]

Linga, Lingen, a strong town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster.—1732.

Lingones, Langres, an ancient and considerable town of eastern France, in Champagne. Printing is said to have been carried on here in the year 1595.

LIPSIA, Leipsic, a large and trading city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a celebrated university, founded in 1409 by Frederic, elector of Saxony, for the accommodation of those Germans who had seceded from the university of Prague. From the year 1480, the earliest known date of a book printed here, (namely, *Widmanni libellus de numerorum doctrinâ*, in German,) the typographic art appears to have flourished greatly in Leipsic; and we know that it continues to do so even to the present day. The earliest printers were Conrad Kachelofen, and Marcus Brand, or Brandiss. Until the year 1500 the Gothic letter was

exclusively used by the Leipsic printers; Melchior Lotterus having the credit of being the first to adopt the Roman character. Hebrew printing was first attempted here by Valentine Schumann, in the year 1520, in a *Hebrew Grammar*; but the types were wooden, and of rude workmanship. Syriac was first executed in the year 1682; Arabic and Turkish in the same century; and Armenian (being the earliest specimen of that character seen in Germany) in 1680; Coptic in 1715. See in Panzer, under the year 1495, a curious instance of a book begun to be printed here, which on account of a plague was taken to Friburg to be finished.

Literomericium, Litomiersk, or Leutmeritz, a small neat town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, possessing a fine cathedral, a theological seminary, and an academy.

Johannes Sixtus, provost of this town, printed here, with types belonging to himself, in the year 1626.

Litomislum, Leutomischl, or Litomysl, a manufacturing town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim; for some time a bishop's see. The earliest notice of printing in this town is given by Balbinus, who states that *Bartholomew Flaxius*, archdeacon of Pilsen, executed here a work against the Confession of Augsburg, in the year 1585.

Llanymddyfri, Llandovery, a town of Caermarthenshire in South Wales. Some *Poems*, written by Mr. Rees Pritchard, vicar of this place, were printed here, with the above inviting imprint, in the year 1770.

Lobavia, or *Loebavia*, Löbau, or Liebe, a small but ancient town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. It is known that the art of printing was first carried on here, in the year 1717.

LODEACVM, see LANTENACVM.

Lodova, or *Luteva*, Lodeve, a considerable town of the south of France, formerly a bishop's see. The *Florilegium Biblicum* of Plantavitius was printed here in 1641, and his *Thesaurus Hebræo-Chaldaico-Rabbinicus* in 1644; likewise another treatise by him in the following year.

Loevestein, or *Lovesteyn*, a fortress of the Netherlands in Guelderland, eighteen miles eastward of Rotterdam. Typography was exercised in this town by Jan Peterszoon Jonghelinck, in 1622.—(TCD.)

LONDINVM, LONDONIA, or AVGVSTA TRINOBAN-

TVM, London, the metropolis of England and of Great Britain; called in Welsh and Gaelic books *Llundain*, and in the Manks Gospels *Lunnyng*.

If we consider Westminster as a distinct city from London, the latter can only claim the third, or perhaps fourth place in order of time among the English towns into which the art of printing was introduced: a press being certainly at work in Oxford in the year 1478, and one at St. Alban's in 1480. No book executed at London is found bearing an earlier date than this last-mentioned year; the first known specimen being, *Antonii Andreæ questiones super xii. libros metaphysices*, printed by John Lettou, in 1480. Lettou was probably a foreigner, and he is only known to have printed two books (in 1480 and 1481) before he joined with Wm. Machlinia, who is also supposed to have been a foreigner from Germany or the Low Countries. Machlinia probably continued his occupation for some years, yet comparatively few of his books have come down to our times; and of these not one single volume bears a date.

To these printers, whose typography was of a very moderate stamp, succeeded Wynkyn de Worde, a servant of Caxton, who, after his master's death, continued to print in Caxton's house for some time. The earliest specimen of De Worde's typography is a *Liber Festivalis*, dated 1493: from which year, until 1535, his press seems to have been continually at work. Dr. Dibdin has given a minute and interesting account of the known productions of De Worde, in the second volume of his *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain*. These are numerous, and many of them of superior execution. To De Worde, I believe, we are indebted for the first use of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic types in England.

In the same year, 1493, another printer, Richard Pynson, began to exercise his art in London, at Temple-bar; his earliest dated book being *Dives and Pauper*, finished in that year. The remaining specimens of Pynson's press are not so numerous as those of De Worde's, yet among them are found several of high interest and considerable merit. About the year 1508, Pynson assumed the title of *regius typographus*. His last dated book is of the year 1531 (or perhaps 1529).

The Bodleian library possesses a specimen of each of these two printers, *upon vellum*, for an account of which see the Appendix.

One more printer remains to be noticed among those who exercised the art at London during the XVth century ; namely, Julian Notary. Of this man's books we have very few remaining: the earliest of them, *a Salisbury Missal*, bears date 1498.

For a detailed account of these and subsequent London printers, the reader is well referred to the before-mentioned work, the *Typographical Antiquities* of Dr. Dibdin.

London, (New) a city and port of entry of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut.—1709.

Longosalissa, (qu? Langensalza, a large manufacturing town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia?—1752.

Lordelo, a monastery, (qu. near to Bayonne?) in which Mendez asserts that typography was exercised, at some period which he does not name.

Loscum, Losko, a town formerly of Lithuania ; the Unitarians had once a press in this town, which was at work in 1573.

Lotzin, probably means Lutzen, a well known town of Saxony, now belonging to Prussia.—1748.

LOVANIVM, Louvain, an ancient and large city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, having an extensive university, which was founded by John the Fourth, duke of Brabant, in 1426.

The first who practised the typographic art in this city was Johannes de Westphalia, whose earliest remaining specimen, as given by Panzer, is *Gesta Romanorum*, of the year 1473 ; or, according to the account of La Serna Santander, *Petri de Crescentiis opus commodorum ruralium*, of 1474. This printer speaks of his books as being executed *non fluviali calamo, sed arte quâdam characterizandâ modernissimâ* ; and calls his type *littera verè modernata abscissa et formata*. Many of Westphalia's early books are without a date. He continued to print until the year 1496, and was followed by Conradus de Westphaliâ, by John Veldener, Conrad Braem, Theodore Martens, and some others, before the close of the XVth century.

In the year 1616 a college for Irish Franciscans was erected at Louvain by Philip the Third of Spain ; also another for Irish Dominicans, which was obtained principally through the exertions of Thaddæus O'Duain, provincial of that order : the Dominicans entered into this college in the year 1624, under the government of Roche Mac Geoghegan, (alias, à Sanctâ Cruce.) By these monks several English and Irish books have been published in Louvain.

St. Louis, a considerable town, on the river Mississippi, in Upper Louisiana, North America. A press was at work here, and a newspaper in regular course of publication, in the year 1810.

LVBECA, Lubec, a large and fine city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein: it was formerly imperial and Hanseatic, and the see of a bishop.

The earliest known production of the Lubec press is an enormous folio volume, entitled, *Epithoma historiarum*, &c. or *Rudimentum Novitiorum*, executed in 1475, by Lucas Brandis de Schass, a printer from Mersburg in Saxony. In the Bodleian library is a very fine book, printed upon vellum, containing the *Revelations of St. Birgitta*, the celebrated Swedish saint; it is a large folio, executed at Lubec, by Bartholomeus Ghotan, under the care of the monks of Wadstein in East Gothland, (the town in which the relics of this saint were preserved,) in the year 1492, at which period the art of printing was scarcely practised or known in Sweden. The art was continued at Lubec by four or five other printers during the remainder of the XVth century.

Lubeca, Lubiecz, a town of former Lithuania, seated on the river Niemen. A printing-press for the Socinians was established here before 1592, at which Petrus Blastus Kmita was the first printer: it was put down in 1655 or 1656.

Lubiana, see *Labacum*.

Lubinum, Luben, or Lübben, a town of Prussian Silesia; another, of Lusatia.—1601.

Lublinum, Lublin, a commercial city of Poland, seated on the river Weiprz. It is a bishop's see, and a place of very great trade. Here was an establishment of Jews, Socinians, and Reformati. The Jews had a famous press so early as 1547, which continued actively at work for many years; and the Jesuits established one in the XVIIth century. A *Polish version of the New Testament* was printed at Lublin in the year 1577.

LVCA, Lucca, an ancient and strong town of Italy, capital of the republic of Lucca, and an archbishop's see. An edition of the *Triumphs of Petrarch*, printed by *Bartholomeus de Civitali*, in 1477, is the earliest of the few remaining books executed at this place. One book, dated 1491, bears for imprint, *Apud Noxanum Lucensis agri castellum in suburbano*, &c.—(1551. Marsh.)

Lucanum, or *Luganum*, Lugano, a trading town of Switzerland, seated on the lake of the same name.—1766.

Lucerna Helvetiorum, Lucerne, a well-known town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne. Panzer presents us with a specimen of the typography of this place, in a work dated 1528. This is a *Disputation*, holden before the public assembly of the twelve cantons, in opposition to the doctrines of Luther, Zuingleius, and Œcolampadius. Accordingly the printer takes care to inform us, that it was executed *Lucernæ Helvetiorum orthodoxâ et catholicâ civitate*.

Lucknow, a large and ancient city of Hindostan, capital of the province of Oude. A Dictionary and Grammar of the Persian language, entitled, *The Seven Seas*, composed by his Majesty the king of Oude, has recently been executed at the royal press in the city of Lucknow, in seven volumes folio; a copy of which was lately presented to the Bodleian library by the East India Company: it bears the date of 1822.

Luclavicia, Luklawice, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It appears from Sandius, that printing was carried on here by the Socinians during the time that Augustus was king of Poland; viz. from 1548 to 1572.

Lucronium, called also *Juliobriga*, Logroño, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Ebro. According to Antonio, (*Biblioth. Hispana*, i. p. 497.) printing was practised here so early as 1507. Panzer knew no book earlier than the year 1512. A fine copy of the *Chronicle of King John II.* of the year 1517, executed by Arnao Guillen de Brocar, the printer of the Complutensian Polyglott, is in the Bodleian library; and M. Van Praet (vol. v. p. 148) mentions that one *printed upon vellum* is preserved in the royal library of Paris. Antonio adds to the Logroño books noticed by Panzer a *Spanish version of Sallust*, printed in 1529, folio.

LVGDVNVM, Lyons, an ancient, populous, and celebrated city of France, capital of a department, and an archbishop's see. It has an university, founded in 880. The first book printed at Lyons is presumed to be *Cardinalis Lotharii Tractatus quinque. Lugduni, Bartholomæus Buyerius*, 1473, in 4°. Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville each possess a copy of this rare book, which was discovered by the indefatigable M. Van Praet, having been wholly unknown to Panzer. From the year 1476, in which a

French translation of the Legenda Sanctorum of Jacobus de Voragine was printed here by the same Bartholomew Buyer, the art seems to have been spread widely and successfully at Lyons. Panzer notices above two hundred and fifty works executed here during the XVth century, by nearly forty printers, among whom was Jodocus Badius Ascensius, the founder of the well-known Ascensian press. The name of Ascensius as a printer first occurs in a book of the year 1497.

In 1521 an edition of the *Latin Vulgate Bible* was printed at Lyons, a curious copy of which is mentioned by Fortia, in his "Travels in Sweden," as being in the royal library of Stockholm : it is the copy used by Luther, and the margin and every part which could be written on is covered with notes in that Reformer's handwriting.

Lugdunum Batavorum, see *Leida*.

Lugny, a town of France, near to Autun. At the Chateau de Lugny, the viscount de Lugny erected a private press, from which issued an edition of *Mémoires de G. et G. de Saules de Tavannes*, in folio, about the year 1617. The viscount deemed that the freedom of speech which he had used in these Memoirs of his father and brother required the secrecy of a private press.

Lunda, or *Lundinum Scanorum*, Lunden, or Lund, an episcopal town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, with an university founded by Charles XI. in 1666. The art of printing was introduced about the same time ; as the new academy immediately looked round for a printer, and in 1668 established in that capacity Vitus Habereger from Malmoe. Troublesome times, however, prevented this printer from continuing long at Lunden, from whence having retired to Malmoe after a sojourn of only eight years, in 1687 he removed his press to Carlsrona, *ut Ammiralitatis fieret typographus* ; but not succeeding according to his wish, he returned once more to Malmoe. At Lunden, Peter Winstrupius, bishop of Scania, erected a printing-house of his own for the express purpose of printing some *Pandects on St. Matthew's Gospel*, the first volume of which appeared in 1666. George Schroeder, who afterwards directed this press, was imprisoned for publishing some seditious or treasonable pamphlets during the war with Denmark, and the press was moved to Malmoe. Fortia, in his "Travels in Sweden," mentions a rare work printed at Lund in the year 1682, entitled *Liseri polygamia tri-*

umphatrix, which was publicly burnt at Stockholm: a copy however was preserved in the royal library of that city.

LVNEBVRGVM, Luneburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy. A single book remains to testify that typography was received into this town before the close of the XVth century: it is an edition of *Thomas a Kempis de imitatione Christi*, to which is added, *Joh. Gerson de meditatione Christi*, printed by *Johannes Luce*, in 1493, in 8°.

Luneville, a considerable town of France, near Nancy.—1749.

Lupia, La Rocca, a small town of the Neapolitan territory.—1669.

LVTETIA PARISIORVM, see PARISH.

Lutrivianum, qu? Lodeve, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc? A book in the Bodleian library, written by Theodore Beza under the assumed name of *B. Passavantius*, bears the imprint *Lutriviani*, 1584: but I am not perfectly certain as to its having been executed here.

Luxemburgum, Luxemburg, a large, ancient, and strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the grand duchy. The art of printing was in use here at least so early as 1578; in which year a tract on the side of the king of Spain, and against the Netherlands, was executed at Luxemburg by Martin Marchant. (TCD.)

Luyck, the Flemish name of *Liege*, occurs in Flemish books printed there: and is also found in a collection of *Romish prayers in the Welch language*, printed by a Jesuit at Liege in the year 1670.—(Bodl.)

Lycium, or *Licum*, Leece, a large and handsome episcopal city of Naples, in the province of Otranto.—1634.

Lynchburg, a post-town, situated in Bedford county, in the state of Virginia, North America. A printing-press was established here previously to the year 1810; in which year a monthly publication was regularly issued by the name of *The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine*.

M.

Macabebe, a town situate in one of the Philippine islands. Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, tom. i. p. 319, mentions a work by Franciscus Coronel, an Eremite friar, entitled, *Catecismo y doctrina Christiana en lengua Pampanga*, (one of the dialects

used in the Philippine isles,) printed in the town of Macabebe, in the year 1621, in 16°.

Macao, or *Amacao*, a seaport town of China, situate on an island in the bay of Canton. This town has been for many years in the hands of the Portuguese; and became, with Goa, one of the chief seats of their ecclesiastical authority in India.

It is certain that the Jesuits had early a printing establishment in Macao. Peignot assigns the year 1598 as the period of the introduction of typography: but Scheuchzer, in his introduction to Kæmpfer's history of Japan, (fol. London, 1737) mentions a rare and curious book, containing an account of an embassy from the court of Japan to that of Rome, which was printed in Japanese and Latin, *In Macaensi portu Sinici regni, in domo Societatis Jesu, cum facultate ordinarii et superiorum, anno 1590, 4°*. This is the earliest Macao book which I have seen noticed; a copy of it is in the rich collection of Mr. W. Marsden.

Respecting the printing carried on in this place in more modern times by the British, the following particulars may not be unacceptable. The English Missionary Society having deemed it of the highest importance to establish (if possible) a mission in the Chinese empire, sent out in January 1807 the Rev. Robert Morrison as their first missionary to those parts: he landed safely in September of that year; and after a short residence at Canton, took up his quarters at Macao. It being a principal object with the Missionary Society that a Chinese version of the Holy Scriptures should be made and circulated among the natives, Mr. Morrison's attention was early devoted to this subject. In 1810, having by hard study made some progress in the Chinese language, he ventured to print (from wooden blocks in the manner of the country) some portions of the New Testament, and several religious tracts. Having in 1814 nearly completed a laborious and full Chinese English Dictionary, and being desirous of printing it, the East India Company determined to afford him some assistance, and accordingly sent out Mr. P. P. Thoms with an European press, types, and other materials for printing, which were safely landed at Macao on the 2d of September, 1814. The press was soon set to work; but, from many obstacles which attended the casting and cutting of moveable metallic types representing the Chinese characters, it proceeded very slowly during the first year. The Dictionary however began to appear; and in course of time has been

brought to its conclusion, under the following title : *A Dictionary of the Chinese language, by the Rev. Robert Morrison. Macao, printed at the Honourable East India Company's press, by P. P. Thoms, 1815, 1819, 1820, 1822, 4 vols. 4to.* It is printed upon fine Chinese paper ; and both types and presswork are extremely neat. In the advertisement prefixed to his first number, the author bears honourable testimony to the exertions of Mr. Thoms ; on whom he declares that the various duties of compositor, pressman, reader, and corrector, entirely devolved, aided only by natives who understood not the English language. In part II. Dr. Morrison thus apologizes for the inferiority of the Chinese characters : “ The Chinese letters in this part of the Dictionary “ are confessedly deficient in elegance of form. The large ones “ in the first part of the dictionary are in general beautifully “ written ; but those in this volume, though correct, are some- “ times clumsy. It appears that the difference was occasioned by “ an act of the Chinese government : it said, ‘ You may learn our “ language if you can ; but we will afford you no facilities : our “ subjects shall not cut letters for you.’ In consequence of this “ decision, it became necessary for an English printer to write the “ characters, and to employ Portuguese subjects to cut them. “ And, for some time, neither the writer, printer, nor type-cut- “ ters, had any native assistance. The experiment proved to all “ parties that such assistance was not *now* indispensable.”

In the introduction to part I. Mr. Morrison favours us with the following information. “ Paper was invented in China, by a per- “ son named Tsae-lun, about the end of the first century. In “ ancient times wooden thin boards, or bamboos pared thin, were “ used to write on. The next step was to write on silk or cloth. “ Their pencil at first was the point of a stick, which they dipped “ in a liquid ink. Hair pencils were invented so early as 300 “ years B. C. Their squares of ink, as now used, were known “ about A. D. 600. Printing, it is said, was first introduced to “ the notice of government, by a minister of state called Fung- “ taou, who was Woo-tae-jin, a person who lived during the five “ latter dynasties : he lived to the commencement of the dynasty “ Sung, about the middle of the Xth century, when the art of “ printing prevailed. The first essay is said to have been, to take “ an impression on paper from a stone tablet on which letters had “ been engraved : by this process the ground of the paper was

“ black and the characters white. Impressions on single sheets
 “ only were taken in this way; but this led to the invention of
 “ wooden blocks, or wooden stereotype printing, which has conti-
 “ nued to the present time. Type-cutters now worship Fung-
 “ taou as their patron-deity, in the same way as the learned wor-
 “ ship Confucius.”

Dr. Morrison has also published *A View of China*, 4^o. Macao, by P. P. Thoms, 1817. The Roman Catholics at present possess in Macao an establishment called *the College of St. Joseph*, originally founded by the Jesuits, but at their suppression transferred by the crown of Portugal to the priests of the missionary congregation; in which they carry on printing for the various purposes of their mission. In September 1822 the first number of a Portuguese Journal called “ *The Chinese Bee*” made its appearance at Macao.

Macerata, an episcopal town of Italy, with an university.—1575.

Maclovium, or *Macloviopolis*, St. Maloes, a considerable seaport of the north west of France, in Bretagne. A college of English Benedictines was founded here in the year 1611, which in 1642 was transferred to Paris. A curious book, containing *A Sacred Drama* in Breton poetry, printed here by Pierre Marcigay in 1609, may be seen in the Bodleian library; and is the earliest St. Maloes publication which I have met with: its typographical execution is but indifferent.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English East-India company, on the coast of Coromandel. It is a large and populous place, divided into *the Black* and *the White Town*; and, from its extensive commerce, so various were its inhabitants, that 80 years ago Niecamp observed that no fewer than twenty-three languages were in common use within it. The Armenians, who inhabit the part called *the Black Town*, have here a press, [and also another at Edchmiazin, a monastery of Armenia, in which the chief of their church resides.] I have not ascertained the period of the introduction of typography into Madras. A Tamulic version of *the New Testament* was printed here in 1777: and some *Almanacs*, or *Calendars*, so early as 1772, and following years. In 1819 an additional press was sent out by the English Church Missionary Society, which has been employed on the revised Tamul version of the Holy Scriptures.

MADRITVM, or **MATRITVM**, called also *Colonia Viriata* or *Viriathica*, Madrid, the metropolis of Spain. It is perhaps remarkable that we have no other proof of early printing carried on at Madrid than a single volume, and that executed at the very close of the XVth century; when we remember that the art had long been received into Spain, and that printing had been exercised at Seville, Saragossa, and even at Granada, for some years previously. The book in question is named *Leyhas hechas por el rey Fernando y la reyna dona Ysabel*, &c. printed in 1499: but Mendez is exceedingly disposed to doubt its having been executed at Madrid, and rather attributes it to the press of Fernando de Jahan at Valladolid. The next earliest Madrid printing, as described by Panzer, is of the year 1508.

MAGDEBVRGVM, Magdeburg, an ancient and strong city of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy, seated on the Elbe. The earliest Magdeburg book now known is *Officium Missæ*, printed by Albertus Ravenstein and Joachim Westval, in 1483.

William Le Maier, a printer of Lyons in the XVIIth century, often omitted the name of his place of residence.

Majorica, see *Palma Balearium*.

Malabar coast. “The first book printed on this coast was the
 “ ‘Doctrina Christiana’ of *Giov. Gonsalvez*, a lay brother of the
 “ order of Jesuits, who cast Tamulic characters in the year 1577.
 “ After this, in 1598 there appeared a book entitled *Flos Sanc-*
 “ *torum*, which was followed by the *Tamulic Dictionary* of
 “ Father Antonio de *Proenza*, printed in the year 1679 at *Amba-*
 “ *lacate*, on this coast.” Hamilton’s *Hindustan*, vol. ii. p. 283.

Malaca, Malaga, an episcopal city of Spain, in Granada. Printing was exercised here (but not in the best manner) in the years 1599 and 1600, by Juan Rene.—(Bodl.)

Malacca, the capital town of the kingdom of Malacca, in the province of Malaya in southern Asia; reported to have been formerly a strong, rich, and flourishing place, but much decayed of late years. It was once a bishop’s see, and contained a noble college of Jesuits. Malacca was taken from the natives, in the year 1511, by the Portuguese; from whom the Dutch, perceiving all the advantages of its situation for trade, wrested it in 1641. With them it remained until the year 1795, when victory consigned it to the British. In pursuance of a treaty, England restored it to the Dutch government in September 1818.

Although the Portuguese Roman Catholics have for a long time had a mission at Malacca ; yet, as far as I can learn, the introduction of the art of printing is not owing to them, but to the British missionaries, at a much later period, and under the following circumstances.

The Rev. William Milne, second missionary to China and the adjacent countries, under the Rev. Dr. Morrison, and joint translator with him of the Holy Scriptures into the Chinese language, first touched at Malacca on the 11th of August, 1814. In 1815 Malacca, already a colony of Dutch Protestants, was fixed on by Dr. Morrison and Mr. Milne as a desirable place for the chief seat of a mission which should embrace China and the surrounding countries.

Mr. Milne, fixing himself there, began to execute some works by the Chinese method of printing by blocks, which he continued for several years afterwards : among other things he produced “ *The Chinese Magazine*,” a monthly publication, the first number of which was published on August 5, 1815.

In January 1816 permission was asked and obtained from the government for the erection of an European printing-press ; which, with founts of English and Malay types, the necessary apparatus, and some workmen, arrived from Bengal in November of that year. As no immediate employment was ready for these workmen on their arrival, the press was made to commence its labours with an edition of “ *Bogue’s essay on the New Testament*,” in octavo, 250 copies ; followed by “ *Doddridge’s rise and progress of religion in the soul*,” also in octavo, a like number of copies. Block-printing, for works in the Chinese language was still continued. In the year 1817 a periodical work in the English language, intended to contain miscellaneous intelligence, was planned and undertaken ; the first number of which, under the title of “ *The Indo-Chinese gleaner*,” was published in May of that year. It continued to appear quarterly.

In 1817 Mr. Thomsen, an English missionary, who principally devoted himself to the purposes of a mission among the Malays, printed here “ *The Ten Commandments, with the Lord’s Prayer*,” also “ *Dr. Watts’ First Catechism* ;” and in the next year a “ *Malay Spelling-book* :” which works are believed to be the first ever executed in that character.

On the 11th of November 1818, the foundation of the “ *Anglo-*

“Chinese college,” an institution deeply indebted to the munificence no less than the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, was laid with great rejoicing and ceremony, in presence of all the local authorities.

The above information may be relied on as authentic, having been derived from the fountain-head; viz. from a “Retrospect of the first ten years of the Protestant Mission to China &c. by William Milne. Malacca, printed at the Anglo-Chinese press, 1820,” a handsome octavo volume, of 376 pages on Indian paper, a copy of which chance threw into my possession. Section XVII. of Mr. Milne’s work, p. 222—287, contains a very minute and valuable account of the various methods of Chinese printing, with a comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages of the Chinese and European modes: some interesting particulars respecting the printing of Dr. Morrison’s Chinese Dictionary at Macao: and a descriptive catalogue of books and tracts written and printed by the members of the Ultra-Ganges missions up to the close of the year 1819. This entire chapter is exceedingly deserving of perusal, but is much too long for insertion here, while the nature of its contents does not admit of abridgement.

Mr. Milne’s death took place at Malacca on the 2d of January 1822. On the 20th of May 1823 the printing of *the whole Chinese version of the Scriptures* was finished. The Anglo-Chinese college is still conducted with unwearied activity and zeal.

Malda, a town of considerable size and trade, seated on the Ganges, chief of a district of the same name, in Bengal. The library of M. Langlès contained a copy of an *English and Persian Vocabulary*, by Fr. Gladwin, which was printed here in 1780, in 4to.

Malliacum, Maillzais, a town of France, in La Vendee; or perhaps Mailly.—1616.

At Maillé was printed in 1616 an edition of the *Universal history of the Sieur de Daubigné*, in two volumes folio, with the imprint “à Maillé par Jean Moussat imprimeur ordinaire du dit Sieur.” This edition is very rare, having been burnt by the hands of the common hangman at Paris, on account of some indiscreet disclosures, from which later editions are free.

Malmogia, Malmoe, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Printing was introduced to Malmoe about the year 1528 or 1529, by Olaus Ulricksen, who probably had come from Suderköping,

where the press of bishop Braschius, the enemy of the Reformation, had been suppressed by Gustavus Adolphus in the year 1528. The earliest known Malmoe book bears the date 1529. Alnander remarks that no printing was carried on in that town subsequently to the year 1668.

Malta, a well-known and important island of the Mediterranean. In the Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1821, a book entitled, *Compendio dalla dottrina Christiana*, 1816, is said to be "the only one printed on the island." This assertion, however, appears to have been founded in error: since, in the *Bibliotheca Marchiana*, we have notice of a work, *Della descrizione di Malta isola nel mare Siciliano*, which was printed in Malta in the year 1647: and the same work is adduced by Haym, in his *Biblioteca Italiana*, where the author, G. Abela, as well as the printer, Bonacota, are expressly named. [Since the publication of the first edition, I have had the good fortune to meet with two copies of this book, one in the Fagel library, and the other in that of lord Charlemont, at Dublin: it is a handsome folio, bearing for title, *Della descrizione di Malta isola nel mare Siciliano, con le sue antichita, ed altra notizie, libri quattro, del commendatore Fra Gio: Francesco Abela. In Malta, per Paolo Bonacota, 1647.* This imprint is repeated at the end of the volume, which contains upwards of 580 pages. It has an engraved title, a map, plan, and several other engravings of no mean execution.] The "*Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*", (p 44.) speaks of a book said to have been printed at Malta so early as 1565; but I cannot help suspecting some error in this statement. As to the "Report" above-mentioned, it must merely allude to the American-mission-press, which was erected on the island about the year 1815 or 1816.

Mancunium, Manchester, a large, populous, and manufacturing town of Lancashire in England.—1732.

Manfredonia, a seaport town of Naples, erected in 1256 by king Manfred, out of the remains of Sipontum: it is an archbishop's see.—1680.

Manhemium, Mannheim, a populous city of Germany, on the Rhine. The earliest Mannheim printing which I have seen is some of the year 1738, handsomely executed at "the Electoral press."

Manilla, the capital town of the Philippine islands, the see of an archbishop. I have not been able to trace the origin of typo-

a very well executed volume with a map of the Philippine
isles and plate of two images of the virgin, engraved at
Manilla by Nic. de la Cruz Bazaz u. Arch. 5. 90

graphy in this town: it probably was introduced by the Spaniards, soon after their taking possession of the colony. Thomas affirms that printing was carried on in 1590. Ribadeneira quotes a book printed here in 1610. The library of the late M. Langlès contained a *Japanese vocabulary* printed at Manilla in 1630, which at his sale in 1825 produced 599 francs, and was purchased for the Bodleian library, where it is now deposited. It is a small quarto tolerably executed, on silk paper, having a wood-engraving on the title, beneath which is the imprint, *Con licencia en Manila, por Tomas Pinpin, y Iacinto Magawriva, ano de 1630*. Antonio mentions a press which was erected within the college of St. Thomas, in 1640, at which we find Raymundus Magisa a printer in 1641. In the early part of the XVIIIth century the Roman Catholics were in possession of a press in Manilla, from which they issued books in opposition to the efforts of the protestant missionaries of Tranquebar, and went so far as even to disseminate them within the town of Tranquebar itself. A Japanese vocabulary printed here in 1726 was in the Pinelli library.

Manresa, or Manxes, a considerable manufacturing town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Printing was exercised here in the year 1788. (Bodl.)

MANTVA, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Mantua, and a bishop's see. Mantua was early in admitting the art of printing: an edition of the *Decamerone di Boccacio*, of the year 1472, is considered to be the first book executed here. It is the second edition of the work, and was printed by Petrus Adam de Michaelibus, who calls himself *ejusdem urbis civis imprimendi auctor*. In the same year, the second edition of *Dante* was finished in this city; and Panzer, in noticing a work, *De venenis*, by *Petrus de Abano*, printed also in this same year, describes a copy of it (to be seen in the Biblioth. Heidegg.) which had the initial letter of the first page engraved on copper, of a size sufficient to occupy the breadth of a whole column. "Thus," he observes, "we have a proof that copper-plate engraving was practised so early as 1472." Mantua is likewise famous for an early established Hebrew press. A Hebrew work, *Rabbenu Ascher primus ordo orach chaiim*, was printed here by Abraham Conath, in 1476, which was for many years considered the first printed Hebrew book, until the extensive researches of De Rossi had brought to light specimens of a still earlier date.

Mantua Carpetanorum, Villa Manta, formerly a city, now a small village in the immediate vicinity of Madrid; and probably put for Madrid itself, as in the title of a work by *Franciscus de Lugo*; and in another by *Antonio de Padilla*; which last bears for imprint, *Mantua Carpetanorum, excudebat Alphonsus Gomecius, curiæ regiæ typographus*. 1568.—(Bodleian.)

Maquasse, a town in the Bootchuana country in Southern Africa, at which two English Wesleyan missionaries established themselves in the year 1823. “Having, in furtherance of their objects, “taken with them a press and types from the Cape of Good “Hope, they have printed an elementary school-book (the first “book ever printed in that language or country) which bears the “impress, Maquasse, 1826. It is in the Sichuan language with “the Roman character.” Williams’ *Missionary Gazetteer*, p. 348.

Maracaibo, a large city of South America, lately capital of the Spanish province of Maracaibo, in the Caraccas. It is seated on a lake of the same name, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1824 a *newspaper* was published in this town.

Marchena, a small town of Spanish Andalusia, situated nine leagues eastward of Seville. Mendez relates that at some period, which he does not name, the art of printing was carried on here.

Marhanna, see *Chesroan*.

S. Maria Mayor, is the name of one of the *Reductions*, or Jesuit settlements, established during the eighteenth century in the province of Guayra, in Paraguay, South America; it appears to have been of the first rank among these, and to have been the residence of the superior of the order. It also bore the name of *Candelaria*.

Southey, in his “history of Brazil,” takes notice that the Guarani Jesuits printed books in the Reduction of S. Maria Mayor, “long before there was any printing-press in Cordova, or in “Buenos Ayres, or in the whole of Brazil.” He cites a *Guarani Grammar*, and a *Guarani Vocabulary*, both printed here, in very rude types, and conjectures that perhaps they may be the only productions of this press. He mentions no date; but of course they must be prior to the year 1767, in which the Jesuits were at once expelled from the Spanish possessions. Both of these rare books are said to be in possession of Mr. Greenough.

Marchioburgum, qu. whether Marckpurg, formerly called *Marciana Castra*, a town of Germany in Stiria, seated on the river

Draave? or whether it means Brandenburg, or perhaps Coln, which is sometimes styled Colonia Marchica?—Printing was exercised in this town in 1615. (TCD.)

Marienborn, a palace belonging to the counts of Ysenburg Meerholz, in Wetteravia, which about the year 1737 became the residence of the Ordinary of the Moravian brethren.

It is stated in Crantz's History of the United Brethren, that about the year 1744 “ a small family printing-office was set on
“ foot here, with intent to print, in small quantities, some pieces
“ which were either not at all designed for the public, or not
“ until they were properly examined and amended; and to dis-
“ tribute them solely among the labourers, both for their own
“ private use and for their revisal. But yet it could not be en-
“ tirely prevented that more members of the congregation, also
“ friends, and even enemies, of theirs, got them into their hands,
“ and the last often sooner than the Brethren themselves.”

The same author, in his account of Greenland, especially with reference to the Moravian mission, observes that in the year 1746 John Beck, one of those missionaries, was residing at Marienborn in order to superintend the printing of some religious pieces which had been translated into the language of Greenland, by Beck himself, and others of his brethren, for the use of the converted Greenlanders. Also, under the year 1759 occurs another notice, of Beck's returning to Greenland, with his wife &c., bringing with them from Marienborn “ an acceptable present to the Green-
“ landers, the translation of the narrative of our Lord's passion
“ according to the harmony of the four Evangelists; and a small
“ hymn-book consisting of ancient and modern hymns, which he
“ with the assistance of the brethren had translated from time to
“ time, and had now got printed anew.”

Marienburg, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, distant about ten leagues from Dresden. It is said that John Henry Miller, formerly a printer at Zurich, and afterwards at Philadelphia, erected a press in this town in the year 1744, where he published a *newspaper*. His residence in Marienburg however was not of long continuance, and after various peregrinations he finally fixed himself in Pennsylvania, where he ended his days in the year 1782.

Marienwerder, a considerable manufacturing town of West Prussia, capital of a government and circle. *Dr. Matthew Wolff's*

Genera et Species Plantarum was printed here in the year 1781. (TCD.)

Marietta, a commercial town of the state of Ohio, situate on the river Muskingum, in North America. Thomas mentions that at a period subsequent to 1799 a newspaper, entitled *the Chio Gazette*, began to be printed at this place.

Marinum, San Marino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino.—1777.

Marpurgum, *Marburgum*, or *Martisburgum*, Marpur, a strong town of Germany, the capital of Upper Hesse; it has an university founded by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, in the year 1526. The art of printing was introduced into Marpur about 1527; and it is, in all probability, this town which Wm. Tyn-dale designates, in his *English translation of the Pentateuch* of the year 1530, and in some other volumes printed about that time, as *Malborow in the land of Hesse*.

MAKSIPOLIS, Mersburg, a town of Saxony, formerly in Thuringia, once a bishop's see. Panzer notices only three specimens of printing here during the XVth century, the earliest of which is a *Treatise of St. Augustin*, executed by Lucas Brandis, in the year 1478. Of the other two, one is of the same year 1478, the other of 1479. Lucas Brandis appears, after quitting Mersburg, to have established himself at Lubec. No books are given by Panzer as printed at Mersburg between the years 1479 and 1586, the limit of his researches.

Martinico, one of the windward Caribbee islands. Thomas mentioned (in 1810) that a *Gazette* had for several years past been printed and published at Martinico.

Martinmunoz (qu?) is named by Mendez as one of the places in Spain at which typography was exercised (at some period un-mentioned by him).

Massa, a town of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the duchy of Massa-Carrara. A *Life of Pope Nicholas V.* in Italian, was printed here in 1679, which may be seen in the royal library of George the Third.

Massilia, Marseilles, an ancient and celebrated city of France, in Provence, seated on the Mediterranean. From the work of M. Henricy we learn that typography was introduced to Marseilles in the year 1594, by Peter Mascaron: and that in 1670 an Armenian printing-office, transferred from Amsterdam, was established here, which continued only until 1684.

Ebert in his No 10564 states that
this is not Mersburg in Saxony but on the Bodensee; i. e.
the Lake of Constance.

MATISCO, Maçon, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Burgundy, formerly a bishop's see, and capital of a district. No early printing at Maçon is mentioned by Panzer &c: but the diligence of M. Van Praet has brought to light a proof that typography was exercised in this town before the close of the XVth century, in a *Diurnale Matisconense*, in 18mo, printed here by Michael Wensler of Basle, in the year 1493. This precious little volume, on vellum, is preserved in the royal library of Paris.

Mauriana, St. Jean de Maurienne, a town in Savoy.—1704.

Mazzarino, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. A book entitled, *L'Ambasciadore politico Cristiano*, by prince Charles Maria Carafa, was printed here in 1690.

Mechlinia, Mechlin, or Malines, an archiepiscopal city of the Netherlands. The art of printing was exercised in this city, by Jacob Heyndrix, in the year 1582. (TCD.)

Medica, qu?—1575.

Medioburgum Zelandorum, sometimes *Middelburgium*, Middleburg, capital of the isle of Walcheren. Printing was executed here at least so early as 1582; of which year an English book, *Robert Brown's lives of all true Christians*, exists in Trinity college, Dublin. Several other English works were executed at Middleburg before the close of the XVIth century, among which are Dudley Fenner's *Song of Songs*, and some pieces of that extraordinary and eccentric character, Hugh Broughton. In 1584 R. Schilders, who styles himself printer to the states of Zealand, put forth at this place a Dutch translation of Lord Burleigh's celebrated tract "On the execution of justice in England &c." which had first appeared about the year 1578. This version may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.

I should observe that a *History of France under Charles IXth*, in three volumes 12mo, bears for imprint, *Meidelboug par Henrich Wolff*. Whether printed in this town I cannot say. A copy of it is in Marsh's library, Dublin.

MEDIOLANVM, Milan, an ancient and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Milanese. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains an university, founded by the empress Maria Theresa in 1766, several academies of arts and sciences, and the famous Ambrosian college and library. Milan justly glories in its early adoption of the art of printing: there is yet remaining, in the library of the Athenæum at Turin, a book bearing date, 1469, namely

Miracoli de la gloriosa Verxene Maria, printed in this city by Philippus de Lavagnia, who styles himself *hujus artis stampandi in hâc urbe primus lator atque inventor*. Lavagnia, who continued to print until the year 1489, was followed or accompanied by Antonius Zarotus, whose earliest works are dated 1470, or 1471; by Christopher Valdarfer, from Venice, in 1474: by John Bonus, in 1475. We are indebted to the Milan printers for many *editiones principes* of highly interesting works; among which it would be unpardonable not to mention *The Greek Grammar of Constantine Lascaris*, executed here by Dionysius Paravisinus in 1476, a work of the utmost rarity, and of which Italy has reason to be proud, inasmuch as it is *the first Greek book ever printed*. In Germany, where the art took its rise, nothing had been attempted in Greek, except some few detached words, such as may be seen in the Mentz editions of *Cicero's Offices*, which indeed are sufficiently ill-executed; [nor in truth was a single book, entirely Greek, printed in Germany during the whole of the XVth century; the earliest known being an edition of *Priscian*, executed at Erfurdt in 1501.] Nor had any thing more appeared in the Greek character even in Italy, until the completion of this work, which is a beautiful as well as interesting specimen. At Milan likewise was produced *the first printed portion of the holy Scriptures in Greek*, namely, *The Psalms*, executed at the expense of Bonaccursius Pisanus, in 1481. Copies of each of these rare books may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Mediterranean. I have seen two publications which profess to have been printed on board a ship out at sea, one of which is entitled, *The bloody Journal kept by William Davidson, on board a Russian pirate, in the year 1789.—Mediterranean, printed on board his majesty's ship Caledonia*, 1812. 8°. four pages of preface, and thirty-four of text. A copy of this volume is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. The second book consists of two speeches, one of which is called, *The Tribunal of the Inquisition*, and the other, *Bread and Bulls. Mediterranean, printed on board his majesty's ship Caledonia, off Toulon*, 1813. small 4°. containing pp. 96. Copies of this last are in the Bodleian and in Corpus Christi college library.

Mekelbourg occurs as the imprint of a book entitled, *Présages de la decadence des Empires*, printed in 1688. Quære,

whether Mecklenbourg be meant, or the name be entirely fictitious?

Meldæ, Meaux, a town of France, formerly the see of a bishop. Panzer notices an edition of *the four Gospels*, according to the Vulgate, published here by Jacobus Faber in the year 1522, at the expense of Simon Colinæus, the celebrated printer of Paris: a fine copy of which handsome and well-printed volume may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, and a second in that founded by archbishop Marsh. No other book is given by him.

Meldorpium, Meldorp, a town of Denmark, in the district of South Dithmarsch.—1788. (Bodl.)

MEMMINGA, Memmingen, a strong town of Germany, seated near the river Iller. The earliest specimen of the typography of this town is an edition of the well-known chronicle, entitled, *Fasciculus temporum*, the popularity of which is attested by the fact of more than thirty editions having been printed previous to the year 1500. This work was executed in 1482, by Albertus Kunne de Duderstadt, who had previously been a printer at Trent; and who appears to have reigned without a rival at Memmingen, as more than fifty of his books are mentioned by Panzer in the XVth century, but not one single volume executed by any other printer.

St. Menehould, (S. Menehildis Fanum,) a small town of France, in the department of the Marne, distant forty-five miles, south-east, from Rheims. Typography appears to have been exercised here in the year 1722. Barbier, in the new edition of his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, gives us an interesting account of a work written by the *Abbé Phélipaux*, grand vicar of the celebrated Bossuet, which, together with an edition of the *Provincial Letters of Pascal*, and the first volume of *Anecdotes on the state of the religion of the Chinese*, (all three printed at St. Menehould,) was seized by the police in the house of the printer Gabriel Daliege, on the 24th of April 1733. The copies were confiscated and burnt; and the printer and some of his workmen were consigned to the Bastille, and suffered an ignominious punishment.

MESSANA, Messina, an ancient and fine city of Sicily, the see of an archbishop. The earliest Messina book known is an *Italian Life of St. Jerome*, printed by Henry Alding in the year 1473. It appears that Alding came originally from Rome, which city he left in 1471, and, taking with him some workmen, steered

his course for Catana in Sicily, but was induced to change his place of residence to Messina, where he probably commenced business in that or the following year. Very little printing was done here during the remainder of the XVth, or the early part of the XVIth century. Petrus Brea printed at Messina in the years 1614—24. (Bodl.)

Metæ, or *Mediomatrices*, or *Divodurum*, Metz, an episcopal city of France, capital of the department of the Moselle. Printing was introduced into it so early as 1501, and appears to have been continued, on a moderate scale, throughout the century.

Methymna, or *Metina Campi*, Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, in Leon. Panzer notices two books executed here, of the dates 1504 and 1514: to which may be added another of the year 1511, entitled, Perez de Gusman, Valerio de las istorias escolasticas y de España. (Thorpe's Cat. 1826.) Towards the middle of this century numerous works appear to have been printed at Medina.

Methymna Duelli, appears to be the same town. This imprint occurs in a medical work of *Gometius Pereira*, executed by Franciscus à Canto in the year 1558. I have never seen it on any other occasion.

Mexico, a grand and beautiful city, lately the metropolis of the Mexican empire in New Spain, the residence of the Spanish viceroy, and an archbishop's see: but, since the recent political revolution, it is become the chief city of the "united federal republic" of Mexico." This city was finally conquered from the natives, by the Spaniards under Hernan Cortes, on the 13th of August 1521. It stands partly on the site of the more extensive city of *ancient Mexico* or Tenochtitlan, which was originally built in the year 1325, and at that time occupied some small islands in the lake of Tezcuco, the waters of which have at a more recent period retreated to a considerable distance. It contains a royal and pontifical university, founded by the emperor Charles V. in 1551; the royal college of San Ildefonso; a royal academy; with a vast collection of religious houses, schools, hospitals, and other public institutions, rendering it altogether a scene of the utmost magnificence.

Mexico has ever been regarded as the first spot on which the art of printing was exercised throughout all the vast dominions of the newly-discovered world. The precise time, mode, and

circumstances of its introduction have not been investigated with successful accuracy. Thomas, the only professed historian of American typography, merely states that a printing-press was established in the city at some period previous to the year 1569; and the earliest specimen of Mexican printing known to him was a *Spanish and Mexican Vocabulary* in folio, printed in 1571. A copy of this curious volume is preserved in the Bodleian library, among the various and rich collection of the learned John Selden: where also are to be found two other volumes printed at Mexico, which precede by four years that which has hitherto been considered the earliest specimen. The first of these as-yet-undescribed morceaux is entitled, *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Castellana y çapoteca; compuesta por el muy Reverendo padre Fray Pedro de Feria, provincial de la Orden de Sancto Domingo, en la provincia de Sanctiago de la nueva Hespaña. En Mexico, en casa de Pedro Ocharte. M.D.LXVII. Años.* The volume contains one hundred and sixteen leaves of text, besides eight of prefatory matter, and is licensed for the press by the archbishop of Mexico. The other work bears for title, *Incipiunt Horæ Beatæ Mariæ, Virginis, secundum ordinem Fratrum Predicatorum. Mexici, in edibus Petri Ocharte. 1567.* And its colophon reads, *Explicit cõe officiũ s'm ordinem fratrum p̄dicatorũ necnō et officium beatæ Mariæ et cōpletoriũ tã maius quã minus. imp̄ssumq; Mexici apud Petrum Ocharte typographũ mense Aprili die vigesimo. 1567 anno.* This volume contains thirty-nine leaves, on the first and last of which, as well as on several others, there are wood-cuts.

4º 3:3 Th. Seld.

A work still earlier than either of these three occurs for sale in Messrs. Longman's Catalogue of books for 1820 and for 1822, where it is entered as *Fr. Bartholomæi a Ledesma de VII. novæ legis sacramentis summarium. Mexici, Antonius de Espinosa, 1566. 4º.* Nor should I omit to mention, that in Marsden's Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars, (London, 1796, 4º.) three books printed at Mexico at a period still more remote are set down. Marsden owns, however, that he had not himself seen them, nor does he refer to any collection in which they may be found. He gives them thus:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Vocabulario Mexicano</i> | <i>Mexici 1555. 8º.</i> |
| 2. <i>Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicana, por Alonzo de Molina</i> | <i>Mexici 1555. 4º.</i> |

3. *Artes de las lenguas Chiapa, Zoque, Celdales, y Cima-can-teca, por Fr. de Cepeda* Mexico 1560. 4°.

The second of these three appears to be an earlier edition of the Vocabulary of 1571 before-mentioned, and the first is in all probability nothing more than an erroneous description of the second.

Antonio, in whose elaborate work, *Bibliotheca Hispana*, a great deal of information is to be found respecting Mexican typography, notices in various parts of his book no fewer than forty-eight productions of this press; to the earliest of which, namely, *Doctrina Christiana in lingua Mexicanâ, ab Alphonso de Molinâ*, he assigns the date 1546, (found to be a misprint for 1564,) which is followed by other publications of the years 1555, 1556, 1565, &c. In Sotuellus' enlarged edition of the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, composed by Ribadeneira, will be found notices of many books printed in this city, (as also in Lima and other places,) several of which are entirely passed over in silence by Antonio.

But after all, a publication which I understand has been but recently imported into England, and one copy of which has been deposited in the Bodleian library, bids fair to bring us nearer to a right apprehension of the hitherto-undiscovered epoch of the birth of typography on the continent of America, than any which was previously known: it is the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, written by J. J. de Eguiara et Eguren, comprising an account of the authors and learned men of Mexico, as also the proceedings of three or four of the earliest Mexican councils, holden during the XVIth century. Unhappily no more of this work has been published than the first volume, containing only the letters A. B. C., which was printed at Mexico in 1755^k.

From an attentive perusal of this volume I gather, that for the commencement of its acquaintance with the advantages of typography, Mexico is indebted to the exertions of its first viceroy, Antonius de Mendoza, who arrived in the year 1535, to occupy his exalted station. He appears to have been a man whose mind was steadily directed to the advancement and improvement of the

^k Such at least is the information given to me, nor can I succeed in finding the second volume: yet there is ground for believing that it has appeared, since in the list of books given in Dr. Robertson's History of America, occurs a notice of this work, in 2 vols. fol. Mexico, 1775.

people committed to his care; and his esteem for literature is seen in the petition forwarded by him to the emperor Charles V. for the foundation of an university in the new world, the prayer of which was duly carried into effect by an edict issued by the emperor in the year 1551. Previously to this, however, the historian remarks, that Mendoza had taken care that the art of printing should be brought from the old world into the new, and had established the first printer in his capital of Mexico. “Prius
 “vero disertissimus homo curaverat typographiam in novum hunc
 “orbem ex antiquo deferri, primumque typographum Mexici in-
 “stituit, cujus formis multi statim libri excudi cœperunt.” p. 221. The name of this printer we discover from one of his colophons to have been *Joannes Paulus Brissensis*, or *Lombardus*, a native, it seems, of Brescia in Italy. In this account Gonzales, a Spanish writer, is corrected for having asserted that printing was in use at Mexico in 1532. Before the removal of the viceroy to the government of Peru, an event which took place in the year 1551, he caused to be printed *Ordinationes legumque collectiones pro conventu juridico Mexicano*, a folio volume, executed by Joannes Paulus in 1549, which therefore at present claims the honour of being the first book ever printed on the shores of the new world! “But where,” a man may feelingly exclaim, “where is so interesting and valuable a relic to be now found? has it never stepped beyond the confines of its native country? or, if a single copy has chanced to have been conveyed to Europe, does it still slumber amid the dust and gloom of the Escorial? or, still unhappier, has it gone the way of every copy of its elder brother the *Mentz Donatus*, of which scarcely a fragment, a *ci gît*, remains to bless the eyes and empty the pockets of the curious and keen collector?” I deeply regret my utter inability to offer any satisfaction on this point. Literary research is at present at a very high point of activity, and if such a volume be by any accident discovered, let us hope that this country may find for it a safe and permanent home.

The viceroy's volume was speedily followed by others in tolerable succession; but since these are almost wholly unknown, I may perhaps gratify the taste of the curious in such matters, by setting down the titles of such books as are stated upon good authority to have been executed at Mexico prior to the *Vocabulary* of the year 1571.

1. *Ordinationes legumque collectiones pro conventu juridico Mexicano. Mexici, per Joannem Paulum Brissensem* 1549. fol.
2. *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Mixtecâ, per Benedictum Fernandez* 1550. 4°.
3. *Alphonsi a Verâ Cruce, Recognitio Summularum* 1554. 4°.
4. ——— *Dialectica resolutio, cum textu Aristotelis* 1554. fol.
5. *Franc. Cervantes Salazarii, dialogi* 1554.
6. *Andreæ de Olmoz, ars et vocabularium Mexicanum* 1555. 4°.
7. *Alphonsi de Molinâ, Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicanâ (1st edition)* 1555. 4°.
8. *Francesco Marroquin, Doctrina Christiana en lengua Utlatecâ* 1556. 4°.
9. *Sumario de las quentas de plata y oro que en los reinos del Peru son necessarias a los mercaderes* 1556. 4°.
10. *Constitutiones archiepiscopatus admodum insignis et fidelissimæ civitatis de Tenuxtitlam Mexico Novæ Hispaniæ. Excusæ à Joanne Pablos Lombardo, typographo primo in hac magnâ insigni et fidelissimâ civitate Mexici, decimâ die Februarii anno D.* 1556. fol.

[Of this volume Eguiara observes, that it consists of forty-nine leaves, comprising an account of the proceedings of a provincial council assembled in 1555 by Alphonsus de Montufar, archbishop of Mexico. That in all probability a large impression of it was taken, since, like our earlier English Bibles, it was ordered to be publicly set out in all churches, and to be had of all rectors, vicars, &c. yet it had become extremely rare even in those parts of America where it was printed, and in Europe it was scarcely known that such a book had ever been in existence.]

11. *Alphonsi à Verâ Cruce Physica Speculatio* 1557.
12. ————— *Speculum Conjugiorum* 1557.
13. *Artes de las lenguas Chiapa, Zoque, Celdales, y Cincanteca, por Fr. de Cepeda* 1560.
14. *Alphonsi de Molinâ Catechismus* (1546) 1564.
15. *Benedicti Fernandez Doctrina Christiana en lengua Mixtecâ* 1564. 4°.
16. *Alphonsi de Molina Confessionario maior y menor* 1565. 4°.
17. *Bartholomæi de Ledesma Summarium &c.* 1566. 4°.
18. *Pedro de Feria Doctrina Christiana en lengua Castellana y çapotica* 1567. 4°.

19. *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis* 1567. 4°.
20. *B. Fernandez Doctrina Christiana &c.* 1568. 4°.
21. *Manuale* 1568.
22. *Alphonsi de Molina Arte de la lengua Mexicana y Castellana* 1571. 8°.
23. ——— *Vocabulario Castell. y Mexicano* (2d ed.) 1571. fol.

Of the above volumes, we have the authority of the *Bibliotheca Mexicana* for Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 10. 11. 12. 14. 15. 16. 17. 21. Of *Antonio's Bibliotheca Hispana* for Nos. 7. 8. 9. 14. 16. 20. 22. No. 13 is given by Marsden, in his Catalogue of Dictionaries; and Nos. 18. 19. and 23. may be seen in the Bodleian library: where also is preserved another specimen, of a later period indeed, but by the same printer *P. Ocharte*, entitled *Forma y modo de fundar las cofradias del cordon de nro P. S. Frãcisco, &c. &c.* En Mexico, con licencia, en casa de *Pedro Ocharte*. 1589. The volume is in 16mo. and contains 76 leaves: and is cited by me as I do not observe any notice of it in either of the authorities above-named. Altogether we are at present acquainted with twenty-seven works printed at Mexico during the course of the XVIth century, twenty-one of which are of dates anterior to that of the *Vocabulary* of 1571, which for so long time was considered to be the earliest known Mexican book. And thus, in addition to the concurring testimony of several writers, we have in the volumes themselves sufficient evidence that the art of printing was established on a most respectable footing in the new world within one century from the time of its genuine commencement in the old.

Some of the latest specimens of the Mexican press which I have seen are of the years 1769 and 1770, the typographical execution of which is extremely good.

[The *Acts of the Constituent Assembly of the free state of Mexico*, in four vols. octavo, printed at Mexico in 1824-5, and also bound in the same city, have recently been placed in the Bodleian library.]

It appears from Dr. Robertson's history of America, that *Newspapers* were published at Mexico in the early part of the last century: he speaks of possessing the "Mexico Gazette for the years 1728, 1729, and 1730, printed in quarto." In the year 1823 Mr. Bullock found at this city three or four mediocre daily newspapers, but nothing which supplied the place of our magazines or other periodical publications.

Micro-Praga, Little Prague, or Kleinsite, a quarter (said to be the most ancient) of the city of Prague.

Balbinus notices a *Bohemian Bible*, printed here by Bartholomew Netolitzky, in the year 1549.

Middlehill, in Wiltshire, the seat of sir Thomas Phillips, bart. a diligent collector of manuscripts and rare books. Sir Thomas has established a private press at his residence, at which he has struck off from time to time a few copies of catalogues of some of his collections, and other pieces; twelve or fifteen of these have been presented by him to the Bodleian library, but none of them bears an imprint, except one, the Catalogue of Anthony à Wood's MSS. which has, *Typis medio-montanis, in turre Lativiensi re-impressus*. 1824.

St. Mihiel, a town of France, in Lorrain, seated on the river Maese.—1620.

Militello, occurs as the imprint of an edition of *P. Carrera's* Italian work upon chess, printed in 1617; quære whether it designates Melito, a small town of Calabria, not far distant from Reggio, which (according to Baudrand) had once been of some consequence, but was exceedingly injured by an earthquake in 1638, and has declined continually from that time? A copy of this edition of Carrera was sold in the Meerman library.

Mindelhemium, Mindelheim, a considerable town of Bavaria. The only specimen of the typography of this town given by Panzer is of the year 1518.

Minda, Minden, an ancient and considerable town of Prussia, the capital of a government of the same name: it is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Weser, and was formerly a bishop's see. An edition of *Luther's Bible* was printed here in 171½, folio, which may be seen in the king's library. The Bodleian possesses a copy of a German mandate of Elizabeth, margravine of Brandenburg, which was printed at this place in 1542.

Mindona, Mondonedo, an episcopal city of Spain, in the province of Gallicia. Antonio mentions printing here so early as 1550: and a book executed in that year was in the collection of don J. A. Conde, in 1824.

Mirandula, Mirandola, an episcopal city of Italy, in Modonese. Jo. Fr. Picus, the learned earl of Mirandula, first established a press in this city, the only remaining works from which

appear to be, *Liber de veris calamitatum causis nostrorum temporum*, 4^o. 1519; and *Examen vanitatis doctrinæ gentium, et veritatis religionis Christianæ*, fol. 1520; both written by the earl: a copy of the first is in the Bodleian library. I have observed no other Mirandola book of an earlier date than 1612.

Misena, or *Misna*, Meissen, a town of Saxony, formerly capital of the margraviate of Meissen, well known for its porcelain manufacture. Panzer, enumerating the books printed at Leipsic in the year 1520, mentions a *breviary*, which bears for imprint, *excusus Misniæ in aulâ episcopali per Melchiorum Lottherum*. It appears from Leichius' history of the Leipsic typography, that Melchior Lottherus of that town erected a temporary press at Meissen, in the palace of John de Salhausen, bishop of the place, at which the above mentioned work was executed. Printing was exercised in this town by Christopher Guntherus, in the year 1673, and for sixteen years afterwards.

Misraim. Quære what is the exact designation of this imprint? it occurs in a Hebrew work, in 2 vols. quarto, containing portions of the Scriptures, with Rabbinical commentaries &c. as used in the Jewish service, with the date expressed in the usual manner. I saw the work in the possession of Mr. Offer; some former owner had caused it to be lettered on the back, "printed in Egypt, in 1539."

Missolonghi, or Messalonge, a considerable town of Romelia, situate on the northern shore of the bay of Lepanto; the inhabitants of which, about five thousand in number, are chiefly employed in fishing. Since the commencement of the present struggle of the Greeks for independence, Missolonghi has attained considerable importance, and two printing-houses are said to have been lately established there, from which issue two daily newspapers, under the title of *The Grecian Chronicle*, and *The Grecian Telegraph*. [Alas! that this is no longer true! since the disastrous siege of 1826, Missolonghi is no more than a heap of ruins.]

In the year 1824 a newspaper, entitled *Κρονικὰ Ἑλληνικὰ*, was printed here, in a single sheet, 4to. On the 19th of April this town witnessed the death of the ardent supporter of the liberties of Greece, Lord Byron; a funeral oration pronounced over him was printed in the same year. The types for this latter piece had been obtained from M. Didot of Paris: those of the newspaper

had been presented either by Lord Byron, or by the Greek committee in London.

Mittavia, Mittau, a large manufacturing town of European Russia, the capital of the government of Courland.—1774. At present three journals are regularly published at Mittau.

MOGVNTIA, Mentz, or Mayence, a large and strong city of Germany, on the Rhine, formerly the capital of the electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see : it has an university, founded in 1482.

After all which has been written with such angry feelings upon the long-contested question of the origin of the art of printing, Mentz appears still to preserve the best-founded claim to the honour of being the birthplace of the typographic art. For besides that the specimens adduced in favour of Haarlem and Strasburg, even if we should allow their genuineness, are confessedly of a rude and imperfect execution, no volume has hitherto been discovered, (nor, after such intense and long-continued, yet unsuccessful, researches of bibliographers, in all probability ever will be found,) bearing a genuine date anterior to that of the celebrated *Mentz Psalter* of the year 1457, executed by John Fust and Peter Schoeffer (or Schoiffer,) of Gernsheim. Of this volume, which, together with its reprint of 1459, *the Mazarine Bible*, and the other early Mentz books, is not only beautiful, but truly wonderful in point of execution, so much has been said by almost every bibliographer, that I am unwilling to gratify my feelings by entering here into a detailed description of it and them. M. Van Praet informs us that seven copies of this precious volume are known to be remaining, of which this country can boast of *three* at the least ; one of them being in the royal library of George the Third ; a second in the noble collection of Earl Spencer ; and a third in that of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville ; the others being preserved at Paris (two copies), at Vienna, and at Dresden. [It is doubtful whether there be not an eighth, in possession of the emperor of Russia.] All these copies are said to differ from each other in some minute particulars ; that in the Imperial library at Vienna is deemed the most complete.

The second *dated* book known is the *Psalter*, of August 1459 ; of which M. Van Praet names ten remaining copies : of these ten, five (perhaps six) are in this country. The third is the *Durandus*, of October in the same year ; the fourth, the *Constitutiones*

Clementis Papæ V.; and the fifth, the *Catholicon* of *Johannes de Januá*, both of the year 1460; all which are the productions of this same city. Fine copies of the second, third, and fifth may be seen in the Bodleian library, and in some other collections in England. The earlier productions of the presses of the illustrious firm of printers, Guttemberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, supposed to have been executed between the years 1450 and 1455, are, *The Mazarine Latin Bible*, in two large and magnificent volumes; of which seven copies are known: a *Donatus*, (for which consult the catalogue of the duke de la Valliere, tom. ii. p. 8. and Denis' Supplement to the *Annales Typographici* of Maittaire, p. 555.) and a *Confessio generalis*, or *Modus confitendi*, a small rudely-executed tract consisting of eight leaves in quarto. Mentz has also the honour of having produced *the first dated Bible*, viz. in 1462; as well as the first dated classic author, namely the *Offices of Cicero*, in 1465. Fust and Schoeffer continued to print together until the death of the former in 1466, after which Schoeffer printed alone until the year 1502; and his sons followed the business for thirty or forty years afterwards. Besides these celebrated printers, several others early established themselves in Mentz, among whom the most known are Henry and Nicholas Bechtermünze, successors of John Guttemberg, who, after the dissolution of his partnership with Fust and Schoeffer, carried on the business by himself, and gave us the *Catholicon*, with several other works; these last began business at least so early as 1467, and their printing-establishment seems to have been situate at Alta-villa, or Eltvil, probably the name of some district of the city. A book, entitled *Psalterium Breviariumque Maguntinense*, bearing the date 1474, with the imprint, *In domo fratrum clericorum communis vitæ Vallis Sanctæ Mariæ eiusdem dioceseos in Rhingkaviâ*, is supposed by Panzer to have issued from the presses of P. Schoeffer. This curious volume may be seen in the library of earl Spencer.

Mohilow, a considerable town of European Russia, seated on the river Dnieper: it is the capital of a province, and is remarkable for being the see of *two* archbishops, one of the Greek, the other of the Latin church. Bachmeister observes that printing was carried on here in 1617.

Molinæ, Moulins, a considerable city of France, formerly capital of the Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier. In the year

1644 Peter Vernoy was carrying on the business of a printer at Moulins, styling himself *typographus regius*: his workmanship is tolerably good.—(TCD.)

Molshemium, Molsheim, a small town of Alsace, distant ten miles from Strasburg. A considerable college of Jesuits was founded here by John, bishop of Strasburg and landgrave of Alsace, in the year 1580. Printing was executed at Molsheim at least so early as 1618.

MONACHIVM, Munich, or München, a strong and fine town, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria: pleasantly seated on the river Iser, and flourishing with numerous scientific, literary, and charitable institutions. Although typography was early admitted into this capital, yet Panzer mentions only two books executed here during the XVth century, by John Schopsser, one of which is dated 1500, and the other cannot be much anterior, since Schopsser carried on his trade at Augsburg until the year 1497. Nor was there much printing at Munich during the early part of the succeeding century.

Monaco, a small town of the Sardinian States, capital of the principality of Monaco. Printing was exercised here, by Giovanni Swartz, in the year 1586.—(Bodl.)

MONASTERIVM, Munster, a large and populous city of the north-west of Germany, capital of the government of Westphalia. Panzer gives three works executed here in the XVth century, the earliest of which is some poetry of *Rudolphus Langius*, a canon of Munich, printed by Johannes Limburg, in 1486. Nor does it appear, from the researches of the same diligent bibliographer, that much printing was done at Munster before the year 1536: it continued however to be *partially* practised, throughout that century.

Monasterium Benedictinorum Casinas, see *Casinas*.

Mons-Albanus, Montauban, a large and well-built town of the south of France, capital of a department. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a protestant university, which was founded in the XVIth century, and suppressed in 1629, but restored by Bonaparte in 1810. Printing was carried on at Montauban by Pierre Coderc, in the year 1637.—(Marsh's library.)

Mons-Argisus, Montargis, a considerable manufacturing town of France, in the department of the Loiret.—1785.

Mons-Belligardus, or *Mons-Belgardi*, or *Mompelgartum*,

Montbelliard, a manufacturing town of the east of France, in the department of the Doubs. Printing was exercised here, by Jacobus Foyllet, in the year 1588.—(TCD.)

Mons-Faliscus, St. Oreste, a small town of Italy, seated on the Tiber. (or perhaps Monte-Fiascone, in the pope's dominions.)—1727.

Mons-Monachorum, a large abbey of Benedictines, seated without the walls of the city of Bamberg. Printing was carried on in this monastery in the XVth century. See *Bamberga*.

Mons-Pessulanus, or *Monspelius*, Montpelier, a large and ancient city in the south of France, celebrated for the pleasantness of its public walks and scenery, and for the mild salubrity of its air. It is a bishop's see, and possesses a flourishing academy, and other public institutions.—1650.

Mons-Regalis, Monreale, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily.—1651.

MONS-REGALIS; Typography was exercised at a very early period at a place bearing this denomination; which may denote either Monreale, an archiepiscopal town of Sicily; Montreal, a town of Spain; another of the same name in France; Mondovi, a large town of Piedmont; Montrejan, a small town of France, on the Garonne; or Montereau, a town of France, seated at the conflux of the Yonne and Seine; or possibly Königsberg (*Regiomontum*,) in Prussia. Panzer, however, whose authority is not to be lightly disputed, interprets the name of Mondovi; and it is observable that one of the early books remaining from this place bears for imprint, *In Monte Regali, in plano vallis*; which perfectly agrees with Mondovi, of which one of the suburbs is called "Piano della Valle," the town itself being seated on a hill. La Serna Santander judges Monreale in Sicily to be the place designated. Four books of the XVth century are all which are now known to bear this imprint; the earliest of which, a work of *Antoninus*, archbishop of Florence, was printed by Antonius Matthiæ, a native of Antwerp, and Balthassar Corderius, in 1472. Printing continued to be carried on at *Mondovi* during the succeeding century. Of printing at Montreal in *Spain* I have not met with any *certain* notice before the year 1664.

MONS REGIVS, Monte-rey, a town of Spain, in Galicia, distant 23 miles from Orense.

The only notice of a printing-establishment having existed at

this town we owe to Mendez, who presents us with an account of a *Missal* (probably for the particular use of the diocese of Orense) which professes to have been executed at Monte-rey, by Gonzalo Roderique de la Pasera, and Juan de Porres, in the year 1494. A copy of this rare and interesting book was in the library of the abbot of Parada de Onteyro [probably a monastery near Orense.] Mendez conceives that the press was erected by the Conde Fr. de Zuniga, to whom the town and territory of Monte-rey belonged.—No second specimen is known.

Mons-Regius, or *Regiomontum*, Königsberg, a large city, the capital of east Prussia, having an university, founded in 1544, by Albert first duke of Brandenburg. How soon typography was known at Königsberg, I have not ascertained. The library of Trinity college, Dublin, contains a work of *Osiander* printed here in the year 1551. It bears for imprint *Regiomonti Prussia*, 1551, without any printer's name. This is the earliest Königsberg book which has fallen within my observation.—(1560. Bodl.)

Mont brillant occurs as the imprint of a book mentioned in *Barbier's Dictionnaire*, (N°. 6125.) with the date 1743.

Montego bay, a town on the north coast of Jamaica. It was formerly flourishing and opulent; but a fire in July 1795 almost entirely destroyed it. A press was worked here, and a newspaper published in the year 1775.

Montes, Mons, a considerable city of the Netherlands, which appears to have received the art of printing in the middle of the XVIth century. The earliest book which I have observed cited is *Les Coustumes &c. de la ville de Vallenchiennes*, bearing for imprint, à Mons, par J. Pissart, 1540. (Thorpe's Cat.) Cardinal Allen's *Apology for the English Seminaries* was printed at *Mounts in Hainault*, in the year 1581. Le Long observes of the numerous editions of that well-known version of *the New Testament* into French which bears the name and imprint of Mons, that not a single one of them was actually printed within this town.

Montevideo, a large and populous city of the province of Buenos Ayres, in Peru, standing near the mouth of the river Plata, in South America. A printing-house was opened here in May 1807; with the following ceremonies, as related by Is. Thomas (vol. ii. p. 396.) “In May, 1807, a printing-house was opened

Lorte en aldea, y noches de invierno de Francisco
Rodríguez Lobo; de Portugués en Castellano, por Juan Bap-
ta de Morales. en Montilla. año 1622. 12.^{to} Bodl.

“ with much ceremony at Montevideo, on the river La Plata, in
 “ South America, when it was in the possession of the British
 “ fleet and army. The first printing performed at the press in
 “ this place was *The prospectus of a Gazette*. The commander
 “ in chief, the admiral, and other principal officers of the province
 “ were present. The first sheet from this press was presented to
 “ the governor, the second to the admiral, and so on according to
 “ their rank. William Scollay, a young gentleman from Boston,
 “ educated at the university of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was
 “ appointed conductor of the press, and the editor of the Gazette,
 “ for which he received a very liberal salary.”

Montilla, Montilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. Antonio mentions a work printed here in 1627.

MONTIS SERRATI MONASTERIVM, Montserrat, a lofty mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a celebrated monastery of Benedictines dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In this monastery, which is one of the reformed, (or, “ of strict observance,”) the monks, in order that they might not want a supply of such missals and other service-books as might be requisite, determined to introduce a printing-establishment, which they completely effected, and set their press to work by the 4th of February in the year 1499. It happens that a minute history of this transaction has been preserved to us from the archives of the monastery; which is detailed by F. Mendez in his *Typographia Española*, p. 348, &c. and from which we learn that their printer was Johannes Luschner, a native of Germany, brought from Barcelona; that the first book finished was *Meditations on the life of our Saviour* (in Spanish) dated the 16th of April 1499: that their other works were Breviaries, Missals, &c. of which in the whole they struck off no fewer than 7691 volumes, between the 4th of Feb. 1499, and 15th of Nov. 1500. Panzer describes, from Caballero, 15 of the pieces printed here; but takes no further notice of the establishment in the following century: we find however from Mendez and the above author that the monks continued to employ themselves in this most useful occupation until the year 1524, after which period we have no further account of their praiseworthy labours.

Montreal, the capital of an island of the same name, in the river St. Laurence, in Canada: supposed to contain at present 25,000 inhabitants. A press was established in this city by

Charles Berger and Fleury Mesplet, in the year 1775. A “*Bibliothèque Canadienne*” is now in course of publication here.

Montreuil, a small town of France, six miles east of Paris. In the year 1663, Guy Patin observes in a letter, that the king of France made a seizure of some books which were clandestinely printing at Montreuil for the superintendent Fouquet, who was at that time a prisoner in the Bastile.

Montrouilles, must be some town within the diocese of St. Paul de Leon, in Bretagne. The Bodleian library contains a volume of *Spiritual exercises*, in verse and prose, composed in the Breton tongue by a priest of that diocese, which bears for imprint, *E Montrouilles*, 1698.

Morgii, Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Le Long mentions a Latin version of the book of *Genesis*, printed here in 1568. In the year 1580 John le Preux exercised his art at Morges, styling himself “Printer to the illustrious body of the Pastors and Professors of Berne.”

Morlax, a considerable town of France, in Brittany.—1626.

Moscua, or *Mosqua*, Moscow, formerly the capital of the whole Russian empire, and the see of the patriarch of Russia, a dignity created in 1588, and abolished in 1721. This extensive and populous city contains an university, founded in the middle of the XVIIIth century.

It is asserted upon respectable authority, that printing was introduced into Moscow in the reign of duke John Basilowitz, about the year 1558; but the city being shortly afterwards burnt in an irruption by the Poles, the printing-office was consumed, together with all its materials, and a large stock of paper. The only specimen from this early press now known to be remaining is part of a *Slavonic New Testament*, executed by Ivan Fedor, and P. Timoféu Matislauzow, dated March 1, 1564; the unique copy of which is preserved in the library of the imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. In the succeeding century a press was reestablished at Moscow by the grand duke Michael Frederowitz, the earliest book from which bears date 1644. Kohlius speaks in high terms of this second press, which gave to the world, he says, a large quantity of works, executed in so superior a style both as to type and paper, that they might fairly have been mistaken for the productions of some of the famed printers of Holland. The books were chiefly, if not altogether, upon sacred and

ecclesiastical subjects. A revised version of the *Slavonic Bible*, taken partly from the old Ostrog edition, was printed in this city in 1663, folio, under the auspices of the grand duke Alexius Michaelowitz: copies of this are extremely rare, even in Russia itself; yet an exquisite one may be seen in the royal library of George the Third. An ample and minute account of this edition, and of the corrections which it underwent, will be found in the first chapter of the work of J. P. Kohlius above referred to. Chevillier reports, on the authority of Andrew Thevet's *Travels*, that the types and materials of the first printing-establishment, in the XVIth century, were purposely consumed by the Russians themselves. Thevet's account is as follows: (*Vie des hommes illustres*, tom. ii. c. 56, *vie de Basile duc de Moscovie*.) "They had no printing until the year 1560, when it was discovered to them by a Russian merchant, who made use of types with which for some time afterwards they executed very handsome books. All at once, for they are scrupulous, and fond of making difficulties where there is not the least appearance of them, some persons by stratagem found means to burn their types, from a fear that printing would introduce some changes or disturbances in their religion." He adds, that neither the prince nor his subjects took any notice of this extraordinary proceeding. The above particulars Thevet affirms that he received in 1576 from an Englishman who had been ambassador to the Russian court seven years.

After all, perhaps the best account of the first Moscow book and printing is that furnished to us by Bachmeister, chiefly from the volume itself, which he describes as being called *Apostol*, i. e. *the acts and epistles of the Apostles*, a book of the very highest rarity, being the first printed in Moscow, in the year 1564, in the time of the Czar Ivan Wasilowitsch, a prince whose exertions were earnestly devoted to the civilization of his people, who introduced amongst them an acquaintance with the sciences and arts, amongst others, that of printing.

The volume of the *Apostol*, having been accidentally picked up in the year 1730, was deposited by the finder in the library of the academy of St. Petersburg. The type and paper of it are represented as good, the latter Bachmeister judges to have been brought by the merchants from England. At the end of the volume is a long "mandement" or ordinance, of which the following, as translated by him, is the part most to our purpose: "Des-

“ lors par ordre du Tsar, et sous la bénédiction du Métropolitain
 “ en l’an du monde 7061 (1553) et le 30^{me} de son regne on a fait
 “ des recherches sur la maniere d’imprimer des livres : ensuite le
 “ Tsar orthodoxe a fait batir à ses frais une maison qu’il a desti-
 “ née à l’imprimerie, et a fourni sur le trésor public aux ouvriers
 “ Ivan Feoder diacre de l’église du miraculeux Nicolas de Gos-
 “ tein, et Pierre Timoféew Mstislavzof (*sic*) une somme suffisante
 “ tant pour les frais de l’imprimerie que pour leur propre entre-
 “ tien, jusqu’à ce que l’ouvrage ait été achevé. C’est le 19^{me}
 “ Avril, jour anniversaire du bien heureux Pere Ivan Palevret, et
 “ l’an du monde 7071 (1563) que l’on a commencé l’impression
 “ du présent livre qui contient les Actes des Apotres, les Epitres
 “ catholiques, avec celles de S. Paul : on a fini de l’imprimer le
 “ 1 Mars de l’an du monde 7072 (1564) qui a été le premier du
 “ ministère de l’archevêque et métropolitain Athanase ; en l’hon-
 “ neur de la toute puissante et vivifiante Trinité du Pere, du Fils,
 “ et du Saint Esprit. Amen.” If the accuracy of this translation
 is to be depended on, the question of the first appearance of typog-
 graphy at Moscow may be considered as finally decided.

Bachmeister remarks, that after the *Apostol* no Moscow book
 appears for 32 years ; but is not inclined to give entire credence
 to the story of the press &c. having been utterly destroyed by the
 Poles, and all printing being lost until the erection of a new press
 by the Czar Michael Federowitsch in 1644 ; since he had himself
 seen and handled Moscow books of the dates 1606, 1614, 1616,
 1618, 1619, &c. He informs us that in the year 1707 a fount of
 new and improved Russian types, cast at Amsterdam, was intro-
 duced into the Moscow printing-office. Also that in 1709 an in-
 dividual of the city established a press of his own. About thirty
 years afterwards a Georgian printing-office was opened in Moscow
 by Andrew Johnson, in the suburb called Suesenzcha ; and Geor-
 gian types were cast by order of prince Vakuset, under whose
 auspices an edition of the *Georgian Bible* was printed here, in
 1743. Le Long cites an edition of *St. Matthew’s Gospel* in eight
 languages, which was printed here in 1712.

Moulsey, a village of England, near Kingston, in Surrey. I
 set down this place merely as being the most generally known of
 those which from time to time received that clandestine and va-
 grant printing-press, from which proceeded, in queen Elizabeth’s
 time, the scurrilous publications well known by the name of *Mar-*

Muehlhusa. Bernh. Stern de Geatū cornuū venatū.
210 Muehlhusa 1830

tin Mar-prelate, &c. conducted by Cartwright, Travers, Udall, John Penry, and others; for whom the reader may consult Fuller, Strype, Camden, and other historians of those times. Some account of the movements of these gentry and their press may be found in Herbert's Ames, p. 1464; in D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors, vol. iii.; and in the Censura literaria.

Mulhusium Duringorum, Thuringorum, or Tyrigetarum, Mulhausen, an ancient and considerable town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt. Typography was practised here in the year 1561.

MVRCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of the province of Murcia, and a bishop's see. A single work printed here in the XVth century is given by Panzer; the title of which is, *El Valerio de las historias Escolasticas y de España: con copilacion de las Batallas Campales; por Diego Rodrigues de Almela*. The date of this is 1487, and the printer Juan de Roca. Mendez, the Spanish bibliographer, observes that the typography of Murcia is now known only by a few rare specimens: he is merely able to add to the work adduced by Panzer two others executed in the same year, both in the Spanish language: nor does it appear that Murcia possessed any other printer than Roca with his partner Gabriel Loysdringo, or that any printing was exercised in the town for upwards of a century from the year 1487.

Mussipontum, Pons Moncionis, or Pons ad Monticulum, Pont-a-Mousson, a considerable town of France, on the river Moselle: it formerly contained an university, which was transferred to Nancy, (*Nanceium*,) in 1768. Printing was exercised in this town at least so early as 1596, in which year an edition of *Maldonatus on the Gospels* was executed here, in folio.—(TCD.)

MVTINA, Modena, a strong and populous city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, and a bishop's see.

The earliest known book printed at Modena is an edition of *Virgil*, executed by Johannes Vurster de Campidonâ, in 1475. Several other printers were settled in this city during the XVth century, among whom was Dionysius Bertochus, who professes his press to have been erected *in ædibus subterraneis*!

Mythig, or Mwythig, the Welsh name for the town of Shrewsbury, occurs in Welsh books printed there.—1718 &c.

N.

Nagercoil, a populous town of the southern district of Travancore in Hindostan. It is a station of the London Missionary Society, who have introduced a printing-press, at which several portions of the *Holy Scriptures*, and some tracts, in 'Tamul, have recently been executed.

* *Nagy Szombar*, or Zombor, a populous town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Batsch.—1672.

Nakhitchevan, a town situate on the river Don not far from its mouths; it is inhabited by Armenians alone, of whom at present it contains about 12,000. Nakhitchevan is the see of an archbishop, who is at the same time patriarch of all the Armenians resident in Russia.

Henderson mentions that this town contained a printing-office, in which were executed elementary books for the use of the Armenian youth.

Namurcum, Namur, a large and strong city of the Netherlands, the see of a bishop.—1639.

Nanceium, Nancy, an episcopal city of France, capital of the department of the Meurthe: previously to the Revolution it possessed an university. Printing was carried on here so early as 1510: but only two books are mentioned by Panzer, and to neither of them is any printer's name affixed: of the first, a *French Chronicle*, by *Symphorien Champier*, printed in 1510, a copy upon vellum is in the royal library of Paris; but its colophon is not entirely satisfactory. The other book is said to be of the year 1511. No further notice appears of any printing carried on at Nancy for nearly a century afterwards.

Nancianum, or *Nanquinum*, Nan-king, or Kiang-ning, a very large, populous, and formerly flourishing city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan. A Jesuit named Nicholas Trigault made Nan-king his residence for some time, about the year 1620, and printed a *Chinese Vocabulary* in three volumes, which Sotuellus describes to be *excusum in Sinis*, probably at this place.

Nangasaqui, a seaport of Japan, on the west coast of the island of Ximo. The art of printing was introduced into Nangasaqui towards the close of the XVIth century, by the Jesuits, who in a letter dated thence in *October* 1592, say that they possessed a printing-press, brought from Europe, by means of which they had

+ Nagy Szombor, i.e. Symon, 90

already executed many works, both in Latin and Japanese. Some curious specimens of Japanese printing may be seen in the Bodleian library. Books of the dates 1605 and 1610, executed here, are mentioned by Ribadeneira: and a *Japanese Vocabulary* of the year 1604, by Antonio. A copy of this last was sold in the collection of M. Langlès (of Paris) in 1825, for 640 francs; as also another edition, printed at the same place in the preceding year, for 639 francs. Both volumes were of a small quarto size, and were executed within the Jesuits' college: the former of them is now in the Bodleian library.

NANNETES, or CONDIVINCVM NANNETVM, Nantes, an ancient and considerable city of the west of France, capital of a department: it is a bishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1460. This city is memorable for the celebrated edict of Nantes, passed in favour of the protestants by Henry the Fourth, in 1598, and revoked by Louis the Fourteenth, in 1635.

With respect to the early typography of Nantes, Panzer names only a single work executed here, namely, *Les Lunettes des Princes, par Jean Meschinot*, executed by Stephen Larcher in 1493, a copy of which, printed *upon vellum*, is in the royal library of Paris; nor does he notice any further Nantes printing during the succeeding century. The Bodleian library, however, contains a small volume, the title of which is partly torn away; it seems to be an index to some law book: it is a square 16°. containing signatures a—f, the leaves not numbered. At the end we read, *Imprimé a nantes par estiene larchier*: below which colophon is a blank shield, with the words *Ny. dualb.* [Its place in the library is 8°. B. 18. Jur. Seld.]

Narva, a strongly-fortified and trading town of the north-west of Russia, on a river of the same name.—1701.

Nassau, a city, the capital of the Isle of Providence, one of the Bahamas or Lucayas, off the coast of Florida, in North America. John Wells, a printer of Charlestown, in South Carolina, left that place at the time of its surrender by the British, and transferred his press to Nassau, where he published the *Bahama Gazette*.

Natchez, a town in the Mississippi territory, North America, containing about five thousand inhabitants. Thomas observed in 1810, that a press had recently been established here; but he

It is in further particulars. In the year 1826 three periodicals were in regular course of publication at Naples.

Napoli (formerly the port of Ayia, now called Napoli di Romania, in the Crimea). A printing-press was set up in this town in the year 1824 which had been presented to the Greeks by the emperor of France F. Louis of Paris.

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The art of printing appears to have been introduced into Naples in 1471, by Sixtus Riessinger, who in that year printed a work of *Bernard de Sado*, a famous Hebrew press was also early established in this city, from which proceeded the *Psalter* and other portions of holy Scripture, in 1487, with several other Hebrew works from that year until 1495, at which period there was a general expulsion of the Jews from Naples.

Neapolis Neuctum, Neapolis Palatinorum, Neapolis Casimirianna (from the academy founded by John Casimir, son of Frederic the elector Palatine about the year 157—), *Neostadium in Palatinatu*, or *Neostadium ad Hartam*, Neustadt-an-der-Hart, a town of France, formerly belonging to the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Spirebach. Le Long mentions a curious and rare edition of *Luther's German Bible*, being the earliest of those which were published by the Calvinists, printed in this town in the year 1579. Some works of *Victor Strigelius* and of *Johannes Sturzius* were executed here in 1580 and 1581. (TCD.)

Nedelicz, a village of Hungary, in the vicinity of Varasdin. Dr. Bright, in his travels through Hungary, observes, that it was “once a much more important place, and furnished with a printing-press, from which issued one of the *earliest Bibles* printed in the Croatian language.” p. 474.

Nellore, a village near Jaffnapatnam, in the island of Ceylon. In the year 1818 the Rev. J. Knight of the English church missionary society established himself here, and within the last few years a printing-press has been erected, and is actively employed.

Nemausum, Nismes, an ancient and flourishing town of France, formerly in Languedoc, celebrated for its splendid remains of Roman architecture. Typography was exercised at Nismes at the beginning of the XVIth century. A copy of a treatise by *J. Cheironius*, on the distemper which visited the city and neighbourhood, printed at Nismes on white silk, in 1606, is mentioned in the catalogue of the marquis de S. Philippe's library, Part I. N°. 3289. In the year 1620 Joan Vaguenar, who calls himself printer to the town and university of Nismes, executed here a French account of the *Judgment of the Synod of Dort upon the five Articles*.

Neo-Boleslavia, Jung Buntzlau, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Boleslau: it is distant 12 miles from Boleslau, the old town. Typography appears to have obtained a footing here early in the XVIth century: a *Seneca*, *Lactantius*, and a *Bohemian New Testament*, having been printed, by Nicolaus Claudianus (Nicules Kulha) in the year 1518. The *New Testament*, which bears at the end *in monte Carmelo*, was reprinted in 1525. It may be noted that New-Buntzlau was the first chief settlement of the Unitas Fratrum of Moravia.

Neobrandenburgum, New Brandenburg, a town of Germany, capital of a district in the duchy of Mecklenburg. Mäsch mentions *The book of Ecclesiastes*, in Hebrew and Latin, printed here in 1741.

Neoburgum, sometimes *Neuburgum Danubii*, Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, the capital of the duchy of Neuburg. A college of Jesuits was established here in 1617, who exercised the art of printing in 1629; which however had been previously practised about the year 1545, as appears from a German tract bearing that date in the Bodleian collection of tracts relative to the Reformation. In the following year, 1546, a work of *Martin Bucer* on the Sacrament was printed in this city by Johannes Kilianus.

Neoburgum, Nyeborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the east side of the isle of Funen. Printing was executed here before 1707.

Neocomum, Neuchatel, a handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of a principality or canton.

Printing was in use here in 1533. In the following year, P. de Wingle executed here *the French New Testament of Faber Stapulensis*, a very rare book, copies of which are preserved in the library of the Sorbonne at Paris, and in the public library, Cambridge. In the next year, 1535, a well-known edition of the *French Bible*, published under the superintendence of Calvin by P. Robert Olivetan, a native of the Vallies of Piedmont, was printed by Wingle at Neuchatel. It is generally understood that for this *first French Protestant Bible* we are indebted to the piety and zeal of the illustrious Vaudois. M. Jordan, in his *Histoire d'un voyage litteraire*, (12mo. 1738,) speaking of a copy of this work which he saw at Paris in the library of M. de Boze, mentions that at the end of the volume were ten French verses, the initial letters of the words of which, when brought together, formed the following couplet;

“ Les Vaudois, peuple evangelique
 “ Ont mis ce Thrésor en publique :”

an account which seems to agree with the following extract from P. Gilles’ “ Histoire ecclésiastique des Eglises réformées
 “ recueillies en quelques Valées de Piedmont et circonvoisines &c.
 “ 4to. à Geneve, 1644.” p. 43.—“ Outre ce considerans combien
 “ est nécessaire la lecture bien entendue de l’Ecriture sainte, à
 “ toutes sortes de personnes, et qu’ils ne l’avoyent encor en leur
 “ langue sinon escrite à la main par leurs Pasteurs, qui nonob-
 “ stant leur diligence n’en pouvoyent pas fournir à tous suffisam-
 “ ment, ils firent traduire, et imprimer en langue François la
 “ sainte Bible à leurs despens, se servans pour la traduction du
 “ labeur du sieur Pierre Robert Olivetain, personnage plein de
 “ zèle, et de piété, et fort docte, spécialement en la langue He-
 “ braïque, parent du sieur Jean Calvin, qui aussi lui tendit la
 “ main à cet œuvre, qui fut imprimée à Neufchastel en Suisse, en
 “ grande et belle forme, de laquelle se trouvent encore quelques
 “ exemplaires esquels se lit, par qui, et comment, cet œuvre a
 “ esté mise en lumière, qu’on tient avoir esté publiée en bonne
 “ forme, et langue François entre les Réformés.

He adds, doubtless with great truth, “ Et furent cause ces
 “ aides, avec autres diligences que les fideles et principalement les
 “ pasteurs des Eglises des Valées bénites par une grace spéciale

Neorelium chitidicolum Munsteri Hungaria ad Nitrum
annon: Neuhausel Germanis, Dwar incolis - v. Hoffmann
Neuhausel, en hongrais "Ersch-Hjoar", en Sloac "Kone-Jam."
'Bartholomaeus in B. 555

“ de Dieu, que la pure religion se fortifia et augmenta merveilleusement dans les Valées, et par tout le Piedmont.”

Most of the subsequent writers appear to have founded their statements on this passage of Pierre Gilles, who was minister of the parish of La Tour.

It may be added, that (according to the statement of Le Long) these verses are found printed at length in the Cambridge copy of Jo. Faber's New Testament of the year 1534, above-mentioned.

That this edition is of considerable rarity is scarcely to be wondered at, when we reflect on the vicissitudes of fortune to which those persons were exposed, for whose use it was chiefly intended, and amongst whom in all probability most of the copies were distributed. A few however are found in this kingdom, one of which may be seen in the Bodleian library. For more ample accounts, concerning it and the New Testament of the preceding year, the reader may consult Le Long, Clement, and other bibliographers.

Neomagus. There is some difficulty in determining the town signified by this word, inasmuch as Spire, Lisieux, Nevers, Nyon, Odenheim, and some others, are by different writers assigned to it. Printing was carried on at Neomagus in 1662.

Neostadium or *Novostadium*, Neustadt; there are at least twenty towns of this name within the circle of the old Germanic empire. The earliest dated book which I have found bearing this imprint is of the year 1571. See above, *Neapolis Nemetum*.

Neoweda, Neuwied, a considerable town of Westphalia.—1790.

Neozolium, Newhausel, or else Neusol, each of which is a town in Upper Hungary.—1790.

Nerolinga, Nordlingen, a commercial town of Suabia, seated on the Eger. Panzer mentions a single book printed here in the year 1525, namely, *Renovatio Ecclesiæ Nordlingiacensis*; and it appears from Zapf, quoted by Lichtenberger in *Initia typographica*, that one of those curious xylographic specimens, a German version of the *Biblia Pauperum*, was executed at Nordlingen in the year 1470.

Nesvitz, or Nieswicz, a small town of Russian Lithuania, seated on the river Uzsa, in the government of Minske. It belongs to the noble family of Radzivil, who possess a mansion here. Bach-

meister, in his essay on the St. Petersburg library, affirms that printing was carried on at Nesvitz in the year 1562.

Neuhusium, Neuhaus, Nienhus, a castle about two miles from Paderborn; it was built in 1590, as an episcopal residence, by Theodore Furstemburg, bishop of Paderborn. The earliest printing of this place which I have met with, is that of John Todt, calling himself *typographus aulicus suæ Celsitudinis Paderbornensis*, in the year 1690. The first two parts of the *Annales Paderbornensium* by Schaten, 1693, bear the imprint of Neuhusium; the third part, 1741, that of Paderborn, (according to the Bodleian copy.)

Newark, a post town, capital of Essex county, in New Jersey. Printing was carried on here at least so early as 1795. In fact, Hugh Gaine, a printer of New York, quitted that city when the British were about to take possession of it in the year 1776, and set up his press at Newark; but, as he soon afterwards returned to his old quarters, it is uncertain what productions issued from his press while remaining in this town.

Newbern, a large town, capital of a district in North Carolina, North America. James Davies, in 1754, or 1755, set up here the first press used throughout the whole province of North Carolina: but he does not appear to have executed much, except a folio volume of *the Laws of North Carolina*.

Newbury-port, a harbour and post-town in the province of Massachusetts, North America. In the year 1773, Isaiah Thomas, a printer of Boston, sent a press and types to this place, where a Newspaper was printed for a short time, under his directions.

Newcastle on Tyne, a considerable town of the North of England, in the county of Durham. Printing appears to have been practised here during the reign of Charles the First. In 1639 a Newspaper was published at Newcastle; and the same year produced a book entitled “Lawes and ordinances of Warre, “for the better government of his majestie’s army royall, in the “present expedition for the Northern parts, &c.” Imprinted at Newcastle, by Robert Barker, printer to his majesty, &c. 1639. a small quarto of 27 pages.

Within the last ten or twelve years a *typographical society* has been established in this town, whose labours promise to be both interesting and useful.

Newhaven, a large maritime city of the United States, chief of

the county of Newhaven, in the province of Connecticut, North America. It is a flourishing place, containing an academy, public library, and a college which originally had been founded at Killingworth in 1700. The second printing-house established in Connecticut was set up in this town by J. Parker, who was then the principal printer at New York, in the year 1754, and the first book printed was *The Laws of Yale College*, in Latin. On the first of January in the next year, Parker published here a Newspaper. At the present time four weekly Newspapers are issued.

New Lexington, a small but flourishing town of the United States of America, in the state of Indiana. A Newspaper called "The Western Eagle" was in course of publication at this town in the year 1815.

New London, a seaport and considerable city, chief of the county of New London, in the province of Connecticut, North America. A press was introduced into this town, (being the earliest establishment of printing throughout the province,) in the year 1709, by William Short from Boston. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled, *The Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline*, dated 1710. Short, dying soon afterwards, was succeeded by Timothy Green, and others of the old printing family of that name at Cambridge.

New Orleans, a fine city of the United States, seated on the Mississippi river, the capital of the territory of New Orleans, in North America. Thomas relates that several printing-houses were opened here, as soon as this country came under the government of the United States: viz. in the year 1803: and it is asserted by a French writer, that *towards the end of the last century* the erection of a press was permitted by the governor, for the purpose of issuing a newspaper called "the Moniteur of Louisiana."

Newport, a beautiful town, chief of the state of Rhode Island, in North America. The first printing-press in this town was erected in the year 1732, by James Franklin, brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who had till that time been printer of *the New England Courant* at Boston. He set up his press at Newport in a room under the town school-house; and, after doing some little business in various ways, died in 1735, leaving the establishment to his widow and family, who continued it successfully for several years.

New York, a fine city, the capital of the province so called, in the United States of America. The first press erected in the colony was introduced into this city in the year 1693, by Wm. Bradford, who had previously been the first to exercise the art of printing in Philadelphia. In that city he continued, we are told, “until some time in the year 1693, when he set up a press at “New York, and was appointed printer to the government. “The first book from his press was a small folio volume of the “laws of the colony, bearing the date of that year.” In the imprint he styles himself “Printer to their majesties,” and directs to his printing-house “at the sign of the Bible.”

Bradford possessed a paper-mill (perhaps the first built in British America) so early as the year 1728. He was a man of good character and affable manners; and, after holding his situation as printer to the government upwards of fifty years, closed his useful life in the year 1752, at the advanced age of ninety-four.

Nicæa, Nice, (or Nizza,) a considerable and handsome town in the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian States, but formerly accounted part of Provence.—1666.

D. Nicolai de Portu Pagus, Nicolas du Port, a manufacturing town of France, formerly in Lorraine. A single work by *Peter de Blarrorivo*, entitled “de bello Nanceiano,” was printed here, by Petrus Jacobi presbyter, in the year 1518; a *vellum* copy of which is noticed by *M. Van Praet*.

S. Nicholas, qu: a town or village of Holland? a “History “of the town and district of St. Nicholas” was printed here in the year 1825.

Nidrosia, Drontheim, an ancient and celebrated city of Norway, capital of the government of Drontheim, and a bishop’s see. A *Breviarium Nidarosiense* was printed here about the middle of the XVIth century, copies of which are now extremely rare.

Niesviecium, Nieswicz, a city of White Russia, in the palatinate of Novogrod; which Nicholas Radzivil, its owner, adorned with most splendid monasteries and a Jesuits’ college. Both the Reformed and Lutherans had printing-presses here in the XVIth century: the earliest book known is dated 1562.

Niortum, or *Nyortum*, Niort, a considerable and commercial town of France, formerly in Poitou, seated on the river Sevre. Le Long notices a *French Bible* printed here in 1594; The

A pamphlet printed in 1698 in Bodl. Pamph. 229.

earliest Niort book which I have met with, is a medical work of *Franciscus Portus*, printed by Johannes Moussat, in the year 1624.

Nissa Silesiorum, Neisse, a strong city of Silesia, capital of the principality of Neisse. Printing was carried on here at least so early as 1612 and 1613, in which latter year a work by *John Nucius*, containing musical notes, was executed at Neisse by Crispinus Scharffenbergius. (TCD.) Also in the former, a treatise of *Smiglecus*, by the same printer. (Marsh.)

Nivernum, Nevers, a large city of France, formerly capital of the Nivernois, and a bishop's see. Le Long mentions a Latin metrical version of *the Psalms*, printed here in 1592.

Nivigella, Nivelles, a manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant.—1780. (Bodl.)

NONANTVLA, Nonantola, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, having an abbey, in which probably the first printing-press was erected. A single volume is all which now remains to attest to us that the art was early exercised at Nonantola, viz. a *Roman Breviary*, executed by the brothers George and Anselm de Mischinis in the year 1480, in 4to; a copy of which curious book, printed on vellum, is in the rich collection of earl Spencer. No further printing in that or the succeeding century was known to Panzer.

Nordhusa, Nordhausen, a large manufacturing town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt.

Printing certainly was exercised here by C. C. Neuenhahn, in 1703: but sir James Ware observes that *Thomas Carve* published one of his treatises, entitled *Galateus, seu de morum elegantia*, at Nordhausen, in the year 1669.

Nordlinga, see *Nerolinga*.

Nordovicum, Norwich, a large and ancient city of England, in the county of Norfolk.

It appears that the art of printing was introduced into Norwich about 1568, by Anthony de Solempne, one of the strangers from the Low Countries who were admitted and encouraged to settle there by queen Elizabeth. Strype indeed, in his *Life of Archbishop Grindal*, (p. 185, ed. Oxon.) under the year 1568, states, that "Corranus of late had caused a table, entitled, *De Operibus Dei*, wrote by him in French, to be printed in Norwich." But the productions of this early press, which perhaps

and the volume now at work, are of the utmost rarity: Herbert evidently had never seen a specimen.

That however, in which the historians of the county are utterly silent, and which England with all her boasted libraries has never yet been able to furnish, namely, a genuine volume from the press of this sister of Norwich typography,—Ireland, to whom, and the aid of which we have neglected, perhaps disclaimed, to turn our eyes in search of any thing so calm and tranquil as literary treasures—Ireland has at length the opportunity of introducing to the public. In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, a collection which comprises (for so far even my present slight acquaintance with its contents enables me to perceive) not only an exceedingly rich and substantially valuable supply of books for the general student, but is moreover spangled with gems of the very highest lustre, and such as I have never hitherto (though somewhat conversant with rare books) been able to meet with in England,—in this library, among the books bequeathed to it by the learned archbishop Ussher, it has been my fortune to find no fewer than *three early Norwich specimens*; each of them perfect, and each in excellent preservation; of which the reader is now, for the first time, presented with a brief description.

The first, which is a well-printed volume in 12°. contains a Dutch metrical version of the Psalms, and is entitled, *De CL Psalmen Davids. Wt den Franchoyischen Dichte in Nederlantschen overghesett door Petrum Dathenum. Mitsgaders den Christelicken Catechismo, Ceremonien, en Gebeden. Tot Norwicz. Gheprint by Anthonium de Solenne anno M.D.LXVIII.* The title is followed by the author's preface, dated *Franckenthal, 25 March, 1566*; a register both of psalms and tunes; a short introduction relative to the musical tunes, dated *Norwich, 9 October 1568*; the text, containing both a prose and metrical version, with the notes, and a collect attached to each psalm. Then succeeds the Catechism, with other matters mentioned in the title, on a fresh set of signatures, and forty-eight numbered leaves; the whole ending with, *Ghedruct int Jaer ons Heeren 1568.*

The second is a curious *Calendar*, consisting of eight leaves only, printed in red and black, which bears for title, *Eenen Calendier Historiael, eewelick gheduerende. Waer in ghy vinden sult den Opganck ende onderganck der Sonnen, in alle Maenden,*

met den Jaermercten van diversche Landen, steden ende vrïheden. [A wood-cut of the royal arms encircled by the garter.] *Ghedruct tot Noorwitz, ten huysen van Anthonium de Solemne, anno M.D.LXX. Godt bewaer de coninginne Elizabeth.* Among the historical notices scattered through the Calendar is one of the opening of the Dutch church at Norwich, under the authority of the queen, on the 24th of December, 1565.

The third of these volumes is a Dutch version of the New Testament, with the annotations of Marloratus; the title of which is, *Het Nieuwe Testament, &c. in Nederduytsche na der Griescher waerheyt overgeset. Met de annotatien August. Marloruti, &c.* (Beneath is a very neat oval wood-cut, representing a man in the act of felling a tree, while a second near him is kindling a fire for its consumption, round which is a Dutch legend, *Every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.*) *Ghedruct int Jaer 1568.* The editor's preface, dated 29 Octobris 1567: the text, fol. 1—436; a register of fifteen leaves, and one blank. It is observable that in this last work, the printer's name or place does not appear: but when it is stated that it is *printed with the same types* as those of the *Psalms*, bears the same date, is of the same size, and bound up in the same volume, there cannot be the slightest doubt that this as well as the other two is the production of Anthony Solemne's press. I need not detain the reader with any further remark on the extreme rarity of these pieces, than merely to notice, that the circumstance of their being passed over in silence by Le Long among his editions of the Dutch Scriptures, seems to shew that their existence was as little known in France an hundred years ago, as it has been in England from that time to the present.

Still further, there are traces of this Dutch press at Norwich, so late as to the year 1578, in a fourth book, which, like the former ones, adorns the Dublin college library. This also is a 12^o. in black letter, bearing for title, “*Het tweede boeck vande sermoenen des wel vermaerden Predicants B. Cornelis Adriaenssen van Dordrecht, Minrebroeder tot Brugge. Waer van d'inhouden begrepen staet int navolgende bladt.*” Beneath is a wood-cut of the author in his pulpit, below which we read “*Nueerstmael in Druck vuytgegeeren buyten Noirdwitz. 1578.*” No printer's name appears throughout the volume, which consists of

752 pages, besides prefatory matter; but from the similarity both of type and general appearance, I have no hesitation in adjudging it to the press of Antony Solempne.

There is however preserved in the Bodleian library, (Rotul. VI. in Arch. Bodl. A.) a curiosity, the production of this press, which is probably unique; it is a broadside, containing *Certayne versis writtene by Thomas Brooke gētleman, in the tyme of his imprysōment, the daye before his deathe, who sufferyd at Norwich, the 30 of August, 1570.* At the end of the verses is, *Seane and allowyd accordynge to the Quenes Maiestyes Iniunction. God save the Quene. Imprynted at Norwich, in the paryshe of Sainct Andrewe, by Anthony de Solempne, 1570.* The verses were reprinted by T. Hearne, in his edition of *Leland's Collectanea*.

It does not appear that typography met with much success in this city; since in *Brown's History of Norwich* the following notice occurs under the year 1701: "The art of printing, which " had been discontinued many years, was revived by Francis " Burges, who opened a printing-office near the red well." A copy of the list of Norfolk preachers, appointed by the bishop of Norwich for the year 1701, printed by this Burges, occurs among Bagford's collections in the British Museum; it was sent to Bagford by bishop Tanner, and at the bottom contains a note in the handwriting of the bishop.

In a book entitled, *Some Observations on the use and originall of the noble art of Printing*, by Fr. Burges, 8°. Norwich, 1701, the author observes, that " the first day that ever printing was at " Norwich, was Saturday the 27th of September, 1701: and this " was the first book that ever was printed and published there." However correct or erroneous the latter part of this statement may be, it decidedly proves that Burges knew nothing of Antony Solempne's previous printing at Norwich, and consequently attests the extreme rarity of those early specimens, even upwards of a century ago. Yet in Burn's Catalogue for 1827, (No. 2089) occurs a book thus announced: " Thomas Stackhouse (of Nor- " wick) mutual duties of elders and people. 4°. Printed for Ed- " ward Giles, Norwich, 1698." I have not seen the book, which perhaps may have been printed *for Giles*, at some other town. I am confirmed in the above opinion by meeting with a sermon upon a man executed at Norwich, which was printed in *London* " for Edward Giles, bookseller in Norwich," in the year 1696.

NORIMBERGA, Nuremberg, a large and ancient city of Germany, formerly in Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name, but now subject to Bavaria.

Nuremberg was amongst the first places to admit the newly discovered art of printing. Its earliest known specimen is the *Comestorium vitiorum* of *Franciscus de Retza*, executed by John Sensenschmidt, in 1470. Several other printers speedily established themselves in this city, among whom are Joannes Müller Regiomontanus, who printed here in 1471 the *editio princeps* of *Manilius*, with other works, but none of his books are dated. Anthony Koburger, an artist of great repute, worked here from 1472 till 1520: Frederic Creusner, from 1473 to 1497: Henry Kefer, &c. &c.

Northampton, a town of the United States of America, capital of Hampshire county, in the state of Massachusetts.

In the year 1803, a work by *Dr. Joseph Priestley*, entitled, *Notes on all the books of Scripture*, was printed here, in four vols. 8vo. [Orme's Bibliotheca Biblica.]

Norwich, a city and post-town of New-London county, in the province of Connecticut, North America. A press was established here in 1773, by T. Green, from New-London: which was afterwards removed to Westminster, in Vermont. A second also was erected in the very same year, 1773, by the firm of Robertsons and Trumball.

Nottingham, a county-town of England.

Sir Thomas Parkyns' Inn-play, or Cornish-hug Wrestler, 4^o. printed by William Ayscough, 1714, is the earliest Nottingham book which I have met with.—(Bodl.)

Nova Insula, qu? Le Long mentions a *Hungarian version of the Gospels*, &c. printed at this place in 1541.

NOVA PLZNA, or **PELSNA**, Pilsen, a fortified town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name.

Some few specimens remain to us which attest the early exercise of typography in Bohemia; but they are all of the utmost rarity in these parts of Europe. The earliest is an edition of the *Bohemian New Testament*, executed at Pilsen in 1475. No printer's name is attached to any of these curious volumes, six of which are enumerated by Panzer. A copy of this *New Testament* is preserved in the university library at Prague: also a copy of the *Statuta Synodi Pragensis*, of the date 1476.

Novaria, Novara, a large and populous town of Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese, capital of a province. Printing was introduced into it about the year 1533. Some pieces of the well-known *Pietro Aretino* were executed here in the year 1538.

NOVI, Novi, a manufacturing town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa.

Only two early Novi books are known at present, one of which is the *Summa Baptistiniana*, executed in 1479, and the other, a reprint of the same work in 1484; both by Nicolaus Girardenghus, who had previously printed at Venice and at Pavia; but Panzer speaks very doubtingly of the earlier edition. It does not appear that much printing was carried on here during the XVIth century, as only one book is noticed by Panzer between the years 1501 and 1536: namely, *Jo. F. Pici Mirandulæ domini, Liber de Providentia Dei contra philosophastros*. (Of this very rare volume, consisting of 36 leaves in small folio, there is a copy in the Bodleian library; from which I extract the following curious but conceited colophon: “Anno a partu Virginis M.D.VIII. “No. novembr. In suburbio Novi sub Alberti Pii Carpi domini “ditione. Librum hunc de providentia dei contra philosophas- “tros, compositum editūq: ab Jo. Frācisco Pico Mirandulæ “domino Benedictus Dulcibellus Māgius Carpēsis exscripsit “Stamneis usus calamis, usus et diligētia tanta, ne ab autho- “grapho decideret exēplari, ut si etiam minuta fortasse quæpiā “omissa cōmissave sint, absit tamē ab ea culpa qua notati ātea “quidam artifices, qui in plerisque ipsius authoris operibus excu- “dendis, aut clausulam quādoque intercæperint, aut verba omi- “serint, inverterintve, aut ortographiæ rationem posthabuerint.”

Noviodunum, Noyon, an ancient episcopal town of the north of France, in the department of the Oise, formerly of considerable importance, having been for a time the capital of the emperor Charlemagne. It was also the birthplace of Calvin.—1746.

NOVIOMAGIVM, Nimeguen, an ancient and strong town of the Netherlands, the capital of Dutch Guelderland.

Three books alone remain of the typography of Nimeguen during the XVth century, the earliest of which is a work of *Fr. Engelbert*, on the privileges of the mendicant friars, executed here by Johannes de Westphalia, in 1479. Nor does Panzer notice a single volume printed in this town during the succeeding century.

Novum Castrum, may designate Newcastle in England, Neuchatel or Chateau Neuf in France, Neocastro in Romania, or Castel Novo in Dalmatia.

NOZANVM, seems to be a fortified village, or fort, in the vicinity of Lucca. One book only is known from hence, bearing for imprint, *apud Nozanum Lucensis agri castellum*, the printers of which, Henricus de Colonia and Henricus Harlemensis, had in the same year (1491) printing-establishments in the town of Lucca itself. This very rare work, upon which alone rests our knowledge that the art was carried on here during the XVth century, is the *Disputatio Juris* of *P. Turretinus*, folio, 1491.

Nuits, a small town of France, in the vicinity of Dijon.—1736.

Nupufell, a small village of Iceland, distant twelve miles from Holum.

The printing-press which had been first erected at Holum by bishop Areson, having after his death been removed to Breidabolstad, was purchased thence by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson, and for some short time fixed by him at this farm, which the king of Denmark was pleased to assign as a perpetual residence for the printer and his successors. It appears that an edition of *The Icelandic Code of Laws* was executed here in the year 1578; but the bishop shortly afterwards removed the press to its old abode at Holum.

Nuten, qu? It is stated by madame Genlis, in her Memoirs, that the first edition of the abbé Raynal's *History of the Commerce of Europeans in the East and West Indies* was printed here in six volumes 8vo. in the year 1772. Whatever may be intended by the word *Nuten*, which probably is misprinted, the assertion is not correct in other respects; the first edition of the abbé Raynal's book having appeared in *four* volumes, (not *six*,) in the year 1770, with the imprint of *Amsterdam*.

Nycopia, Nyköping, a small town of Sweden, in Sudermania, of which it is the capital.

A printing-press was established here in 1645, by a learned man named Ericus Benedicti Schroderus, who transported it from Stockholm to the place of his nativity. Few books, however, although, according to Alnander, very useful ones, were executed at Nyköping; and in 1650 the press was again removed, and transferred to Gothoburg.

Nyon, an ancient and manufacturing town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud.

Peignot mentions a work entitled *Bibliographie des Pays Bas*, of which 50 copies only were printed here in the year 1783.

Nyortum, see *Niortum*.

O.

Odessa, a modern but flourishing town and seaport, in the south of European Russia, situate in the government of Cherson, on a small bay of the Black sea. It contains at present near 40,000 inhabitants.

A French newspaper was printed and published here in the year 1825.

Odrig. A Hebrew volume in the Oppenheimer collection purports to have been printed in the year 1688 at *Odrig* or *Adrig*. Quære whether these letters denote either *Adria*, an episcopal town of Italy on the Po, formerly of great consequence; *Atri*, a considerable town of Naples; or *Odrau*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Oder? I am not aware of any Jewish press having been established at either of these places.

Oelsna in Silesiâ, Oels, a town of Prussian Silesia, the capital of the principality of Oels. An edition of the *Hebrew Pentateuch* in folio was executed here in the year 1580, which is denominated by Masch, in his Le Long, *Codex rarissimus*. A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, of which Wolfius gives a full description, calling it a rare and highly prized work. No other ancient Oels publication appears to be known.

Enipons, or *Pons Æni*, Inspruck, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyrol; it formerly possessed an university, founded by Leopold the First in 1672, but afterwards suppressed.

Printing was exercised here with considerable skill during the XVIth century. In the year 1592 Joannes Agricola printed at Inspruck a splendid volume of *Annals of the deeds of the Austrian Princes*, a fine copy of which uncommon book is described in the Pinelli Catalogue, No. 8118. It is also found in the Bodleian, and in Trinity college, Dublin. Catalogues sometimes announce a much earlier Inspruck book, namely, of the year 1569, viz. "*Tertii Bergomatis imagines Austriacæ Gentis*:" but this work, although a very handsome one, contains nothing besides engravings. M. Van Praet also cites an earlier edition of this

Oliva, Olivæ Kloster Germanis, Oliva alius Monasterium
uno tantum miliari Prussico dispositum a Gedanæ urbe per
maria Prussicæ in Polonia, ubi pax: inita anno 1660 inter
Imperatorum Regesque Polonia et Suecia. conditum
anno 1180 a Subislaw Cassubia et Pomerellia, principis.
teste Gasparo Schützio. ita Baudrand.

Oliva, bourg des États-Prussiens, prov. de la Prusse-Occidentale
régence, cercle et à 1 l. 1/2 N.O. de Dantzick et à 1/2 l. de la mer
Baltique. Il y avait une ancienne abbaye de l'ordre de
Cîteaux, dont l'église est remarquable; 7 forges, 1 usine
cuivre et 1 papeterie; 500 hab. v. Dist. géogr. unio.

We have in Bodley. Orbis Gothicus; opera et studio Matthæi
Prætorii. 2 Vol. fol. 1688, 9. Typis Monasterii Olivensis sacri
ordinis Cisterciensis. Imprimebat Joannes Jacobus Seyler, Typogr.
(it is dedicated to John III [Sobieski] King of Poland at that time.)
Also. Cytha D. Stanislawi Hosii Poloni S. R. E. Cardinalis majoris Con-
sistorii et episcopi Warmiensi, auctore Stanislawo Rescio Prebosten
et Refectorio Apostolico, Roma prius impresse 1587 in vna
et Typis Monast. S. O. C. Oliva anno 1690. 12^o

last, viz. of 1558; but from his description I do not gather that it contains any letter-press printing.

Offenbacum, Offenbach, a considerable town in the west of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. Printing was exercised here in the early part of the XVIIth century by Conrad Nobenius, who in the year 1609 printed at Offenbach a folio edition of the *history of Thuanus*.

OFFENBVRGVM, Offenburg, a town of the west of Germany, formerly in the circle of Suabia, now belonging to Baden. A single volume now testifies that printing was carried on here during the XVth century; namely, the *Quadragesimale* of *Robertus de Licio*, executed by an unnamed printer in the year 1496.

Ognata, Onate, a town of Spain, situated near the confines of Biscay and Guipuscoa: it had formerly an academy, founded by Roderic one of the bishops of Avila, in the year 1543.

Oldenburgum, Oldenburg, a fortified town of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Oldenburg. Printing was exercised here in the year 1665, by Johannes Ericus Zimmer, who styles himself typographer to the count.—(TCD.)

Oliva, some town of Spain: quære whether Oliva, in the province of Valentia; Olite, in Navarre; or Olivença, in Estremadura? Antonio mentions printing here, in 1647. In 1691 a printing-press was worked in the monastery of St. Mary in this town, whatever it be: a book entitled *Mars Gothicus*, by *Matthias Prætorius*, bears for imprint, *Typis Monasterii Olivensis, S. O. C. imprimebat Johannes Jacobus Textor, Factor, 1691*. This volume may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Another production of the same author, printed here either in 1689 or 1690, is in archbishop Marsh's library. The monks appear to have commenced printing in or before the year 1676.

Olmedo, a small decayed town of Spain, distant twenty miles S. from Valladolid. Mendez informs us that the art of printing has been exercised in this place, but he gives no date.

OLOMVCVM, or OLOMVTIVM, Olmutz, a strong and fine city of the Austrian States, formerly the capital of Moravia. It is an archbishop's see, and had an university, which was removed to Brunn in 1778.

A little printing seems to have been done here at the close of the XVth century, consisting chiefly of works levelled by the

Tylkowski / Adalb. / de arte sanitatis . 8^o typis Mon. Olivensis . 1674
Morawski / J. / Palæstra pietatis . 8^o typis Monast. Olivensis . 1677
Quæstiones supra Dialogum Coreii . 8^o typis Monast. Olivensis . 1682
Tylkowski / J. / arithmetica curiosa . 8^o Olive . 1689

church of Rome against the Waldenses. Three books alone were known to Panzer, of the dates 1500, 1501, and 1502, all upon this subject; the printer of which was Conradus de Baumgarten.

Olyssipo, see *Ulyssipo*.

Onoldium, or *Onoltzbachium*, Onoltzbach, or Anspach, a large town formerly of Franconia, capital of the principality of Anspach, now belonging to Bavaria, and chief of a circle and district. A Hebrew grammatical work by *Joannes Meelfuherus* was executed at Anspach in the year 1607.—(TCD.)

OPPENHEMIVM, Oppenheim, a town of Germany, formerly in the palatinate of the Rhine, now belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt.

Printing was exercised here towards the close of the XVth century; but only two specimens of it now remain, the earliest of which is a work of *Wigandus Wirt*, upon the conception of the *Virgin Mary*, printed in 1494; the printer is unknown, but the press was corrected by Peter Gunther, schoolmaster of Oppenheim.

Orbitellum, Orbitello, a seaport of Italy, in Tuscany.—1667.

Orense, anciently called *Amphilochia*, *Auria*, or *Aquæ calidæ*, an ancient city of Spain in Galicia, seated on the river Minho. It is a bishop's see, and celebrated for some tepid baths.

Printing appears to have been practised here in the early part of the XVIth century: but the only Orense book, which I have seen, is one entitled, *Palinodia de los Turcos—ympresso en la ciudad de Orense que es en Galizia*, 1547, folio. The volume is printed in Gothic type, on bad paper, and contains some woodcuts, of indifferent execution.

Oringa, or *Oehringa*, Oehringen, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg.—1693.

Oriola, (Orihuela, or Origuela, an ancient and well-built town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: it is a bishop's see, and has a small university, founded in 1555.

Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, mentions a book printed here in 1603: but it appears that in the preceding year the bishop of Origuela possessed a printing-press within the walls of his own palace; as a little work which he caused to be printed for the use of his clergy, entitled *Synodus Oriolana secunda*, bears for imprint, *Oriolæ, in palatio episcopali per Didacum de la Torre, anno Domini 1602*. This book is in Trinity college, Dublin; as well as another of the next year, also by the bishop, who appears

to have been the corrector of his own press. In this latter work he apologizes to the reader, for his want of Greek types, and for some inaccuracies which had crept in through his own ill-health and the necessary care of his diocese.

Ortesium, Ortes, or Orthes, a small town in the south-west of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.—1585.

Orthona Maris, or *Ortonna*, Ortona a Mare, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo citra, seated on the gulf of Venice. It is a bishop's see, and contains about 6000 inhabitants.

A *Hebrew Grammar*, by *R. Moses Kimchi*, has been adduced by Maittaire and other bibliographers as printed here in 1496: but it has been satisfactorily shewn by De Rossi that this book is really of the date of 1518 or 1519. In 1518 four works were executed at Ortona, one of them, the treatise of *Petrus Galatinus* against the Jews, entitled, *De arcanis Catholicæ veritatis*; the printer of which was Hieronymus Suncinus. A copy of this volume is in the royal library of George the Third, and another in the Bodleian library; it is a handsome folio of 312 leaves, on good paper, well-printed, and garnished with wooden borders and initials, much in the style of Froben's early editions of Erasmus' Greek Testament. The colophon is on the last leaf but two.

Osca, Huesca, an ancient episcopal city of Spain, in Arragon; with an university, founded at a most remote period. Antonio mentions printing here in the year 1576. I have seen none anterior to 1611.

Osmiana, Oszmiana, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. The members of the reformed church had a press at work here in the year 1615.

Osnabrugum, or *Osnaburgum*, Osnaburg, an old fortified city of Hanover, capital of the principality of Osnaburg.—1631.

Ostrogia, *Ostrobia*, or *Ostrovia*, Ostrog, a strongly fortified town of Russian Poland, in the government of Volhynia, the see of an archbishop of the Greek church.

Constantine, duke of Ostrog, palatine of Kiof and Volhynia, first introduced a printing-press into this town, for the express purpose of publishing the *Bible* in the Slavonic language. After an impression of *the New Testament* only, in the year 1580, in octavo, he caused a translation of *the Old Testament* to be made from the Septuagint version, and succeeded in finishing the printing of it in August 1581. This is the *first edition of the Slavonic*

Bible, and is a volume of the highest rarity: Kohlius, who published a work principally on the subject of this version in 1729, had the utmost difficulty in obtaining the sight of a copy, and declares that it is scarcely to be found, even in Russia itself: yet the impression was a large one; but Kohlius darkly hints that its rarity might be probably traced to the circumstance of there being found in this edition *multa quæ Papiſmum ſaperent*, which were either omitted or corrected in the subsequent Moscow edition executed in 1663. A perfect and fine copy of this work is however to be seen in the Bodleian library, clad in a solid binding which wears the appearance of having been put on at the time and place of the execution of the volume: and I cannot but remember the feelings of surprise and pleasure with which, when it was my office to exhibit this copy to the emperor Alexander of Russia, on his visit to the Bodleian library in company with the other sovereigns in the summer of 1814, his imperial majesty regarded for the first time this valuable and interesting book. The volume is a thick folio, handsomely printed in two columns, having the initial letters of books and chapters cut in wood. Part of the general title, as also those prefixed to the books of Genesis, the Psalms, and St. Matthew's Gospel, are printed in red ink. A calendar and table at the end consist of red and black intermixed. The third book of the Maccabees is found in this edition. A copy of this impression, but imperfect, is said to be preserved in the famous convent of Trozkoï, or *the Holy Trinity*, distant about forty miles from Moscow: and another is now in the library of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. Yet Bachmeister, in his "Essay on the St. Petersburg library," (8vo. 1776) assigns a different period to the first appearance of typography at Ostrog; asserting that its press first opened in 1549, and ceased in or about the year 1689. However he enters into no particulars confirming this statement.

For a minute and interesting account of this Ostrog edition, the reader is referred to the work of Mr. Henderson, entitled "Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia," 8°. 1826, p. 81—92.

Othonia, or *Otthinium*, Odensee, a very ancient episcopal town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen; possessing a college, erected in 1621; also a public library, which although of very recent establishment, already contains more than 15,000 volumes. Thomas Kingo, bishop of Odensee, set up a press in his own

house, at which he printed *Beringius' History of Denmark*, folio, in the year 1698.

Otmarsum, Ootmorssen, or Ootmarsum, a populous town of the Netherlands, in the province of Overysse. Printing was carried on here, by Albert Caspersz, in the year 1647.—(TCD.)

Ottinpurra, *Uttinpurra*, or *Ottembura*, a monastery of Benedictines, founded in the VIIIth century, in Suabia, in the diocese of Augsburg. A press was established here in the early part of the XVIth century by Leonard Widemann, a learned abbot of the monastery, who in his preface to an edition of *Alcuinus de Trinitate*, dated 1509, which was the firstfruits of his press, entreats the monks to preserve and cherish the valuable art of printing which he had introduced among them. Schelhorn, who has given an account of this press in his *Amœnitates historiæ ecclesiasticæ et literariæ*, vol. ii. p. 590 &c. declares that it was well supplied with Greek and Hebrew types: he affirms that all the books executed there were of high rarity, and mentions four which he had seen, of the dates 1509, 1511, 1518, and 1543: how long the art continued to be exercised within the monastery, he has not informed us.

Oude-water, a strong and manufacturing town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, the birthplace of the celebrated John Arminius. Aert van Duin was a printer of Dutch books here in the year 1669.—(TCD.)

Ovetum, Oviedo, an ancient city of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo. It is a bishop's see, and possesses an university.—1795.

Oxoma, *Oxomense Burgum*, or *Burgum Uxomense*, Osma, an ancient but almost ruined town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Duero: it is the see of a bishop. Antonio mentions that printing was carried on here in the year 1570.

OXONIA, or OXONIVM, (more correctly ISIDIS VADVM,) Oxford, a well known city of England, whose celebrated university was founded by king Alfred in 872. In Welsh books this city is called *Rhyd-y-chen*, (i. e. ford of the Oxen,) from which has been coined the word *Rhedycina*. In one book alone have I seen it designated by its Roman appellation, BELLOSITVM DOBVNORVM; namely, in the *Theses Theologicæ et Historicæ* of G. J. Vossius, which bears for imprint, *Bellositi Dobunorum, excudebat W. T. [urner] impensis W. W. [ebb.]*

Without entering at all upon the contested question respecting the date of the well-known *Exposicio S. Hieronymi*, which professes to have been printed here in the year 1468; (a point which, although my own opinion upon it has been long made up, I should have used every endeavour to set at rest, had I remained at the Bodleian library long enough to have executed a once-meditated scheme of giving a detailed account of the progress of printing in (Oxford,) I shall content myself with laying before the reader such proofs of its ancient typography, as will abundantly substantiate the claim of this university to the honour of being *at least the second* place in England which obtained the advantages of this art.

The books executed at Oxford during the XVth century, at present known, are the following:

1. *Exposicio S. Hieronymi in Symbolum Apostolorum* 1468. 4°.
2. *Aristotelis Ethica Latine per L. Aretinum* 1479. 4°.
3. *Ægidius Romanus de Peccato originali* 1479. 4°.
4. *Alexander de Ales in libros Aristotelis de Anima* 1481. fol.
5. *Jo. Latteburius in Threnos Jeremiæ* 1482. fol.
6. *Phalaridis Epistolæ Latine per L. Aretinum* (1485.) 4°.
7. *Jo. Lyndewode Constitutiones provinciales* s. a. fol.
8. *Liber Festivalis* 1486. fol.

Before entering into any description of these, it may be as well to clear our way by disposing of three other works which have been attributed to Oxford, and which may still be found ranged among the early specimens of this place mentioned by bibliographers. 1. The first of these we owe to Herbert; who, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, (vol. iii.) sets it down from Ames in the following manner; *Guido de Columnia de historia Trojanâ, per T. R. (Theodore Rood,) 4°.* 1480. He thus gives the notice as he received it, without being able to add a single word of illustration or reference. I do not find that such a book is mentioned by any other writer; therefore, till something further is known respecting its existence, must refuse its admission into the catalogue¹. The two others are to be found in Panzer's Annals; one

¹ [Since the publication of the first edition, I have been fortunate enough to discover the source of Herbert's observation, in a copy of this work now preserved in the noble collection of the earl of Pembroke at Wilton: it is an edition without note of date, place, or printer; of which silence advantage has been taken by some dexterous forger to add in *printed letters* a monogram containing the letters T. R. with

of which professes to be *Hieronimi expositio in Symbolo Apostolico*. Oxoniæ, 1498. 8°. The other, *Gualteri Burley tractatus de Materiâ*, &c. Oxonii, 1500. 4°. The first of these two Panzer cites from Schoenemann; upon looking into whose work, *Bibliotheca Patrum Latinorum*, I find the edition merely noticed in the above words, while on every other edition Schoenemann enters into a detailed description: here then, at once, seems to be evidence that the author himself knew nothing about such an edition, but having received a negligent notice of it from some friend, entered it among the rest, lest he might seem to be guilty of a deliberate omission. Panzer rightly conjectures that it is a mistake for the edition of 1468. In the *Gualterus Burley* also there is a mis-statement of the date, which arose in the following manner: the book itself, from which Panzer's notice is taken, is preserved in the Bodleian library, and has the date thus expressed: *Anno dn̄i. M.cccccc. dec̄io octavo. mensis vero Junii die septimo*. Through inadvertency or haste in the compilation of the old Bodleian Catalogue the figures alone were noticed, and in consequence the year 1500 was given to it instead of 1518. From this Catalogue, Maittaire without examination transferred it into his *Annales Typographici*; Panzer copied the statement of Maittaire, and thus this edition has gone forth to the literary world as an addition to the Oxford typographical remains of the XVth century.

Having thus cleared away these excrescences, we may proceed to a brief description of the specimens acknowledged to be genuine. For this purpose I think they may advantageously be divided into three classes; the first of which shall contain the first three articles; the second, the fourth and fifth; and the third, the remaining three.

1. The *Expositio*, the *Aristotelis Ethica*, and the *Ægidius*, are all printed in the same size, with the same types, on the same paper, having the signatures marked in the same manner, and the presswork generally alike; they all have the date and place of printing distinctly marked, and all are equally without any printer's name. Further, these types and this paper do not occur in any of the other books subsequently executed at Oxford.

2. The *Alexander in libros de Animâ* is a folio volume, printed the word OXON. and the date MCCCCLXXX. The deception however is palpable to an experienced eye. The same library possesses two other remarkable forgeries, doubtless by the same hand.]

in two columns, and containing a larger and smaller type, neither of which appear in the three books before mentioned: this volume bears a full imprint, *Impressum per me Theodericum rood de Colonia in alma universitate Oxon. Anno incarnationis dominicæ. M.cccc.lxxxi. xi die mensis Octobris.* The *Latteburius in threnos Hieremiæ* agrees with this in size, is also in two columns, contains types of two sorts, each of which is the same with those used in the *Alexander*; it has no printer's name or place, but is dated in the next year, 1482. Altogether there is so close a resemblance between these two volumes, that I think no person who compares them together can doubt that the place and printer of both are one and the same. It is further observable, that the types used in these two books, though they resemble each other, are not found either in those of a prior, or in those of a subsequent execution.

3. The third and last division embraces the *Phalaris*, the *Lyndewode*, and the *Liber Festivalis*. The *Phalaris*, a small quarto, consists of a type which had not been used in any previous Oxford book; it has the names of Rood and Hunte as printers, with the date of 1485 rather enigmatically expressed. The *Lyndewode* is a very large volume, printed in double columns, consisting of three different sorts of type, the two smaller of which differ from any previously used in Oxford, but the largest agrees entirely with that of the *Phalaris*. The *Liber Festivalis* (the description of which I take wholly from the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, and the fac-simile there given) consists of types of two kinds, one of which (as engraved) certainly appears to resemble that of the *Phalaris* and the *Lyndewode*: like the latter, this book is printed in two columns; like it, the signatures vary, some running in eights, while others are in sixes; it has wood-cuts conformable to the character of that which is prefixed to the *Lyndewode*; and it bears the date of 1486, which is but a single year posterior to that of the *Phalaris*.

Here then, as it appears to me, are three families or classes of Oxford books; each preserving an uniformity among its own members, but possessing strong marks of separation from each of the other classes. The printer of the first set is unnamed, he may have been Corsellis, or any one else. The second is undoubtedly the production of Theodoric Rood: and the third, of this latter printer after he had taken into partnership Thomas Hunte,

an Englishman, who perhaps may have brought these types, now first seen, as the price of his admission to a share of the business. Is not, then, the opinion of Dr. Dibdin rather hastily given, who asserts, (in vol. iii. p. 412, of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*,) that “the *Expositio Hieronymi*, the *Alexander de Alexandria*, the *Latteburius*, and the *Phalaris*, are all executed in the same character?” I have endeavoured to shew that they belong to three classes totally distinct: and I speak with more confidence to this point, because I have, at the moment of writing this article, the books themselves of all three families, that is to say, *seven* out of the *eight* volumes known to be remaining, lying before me in the Bodleian library.

Another opinion expressed by the same author is, that neither the three books of the first class, nor the two of the second, were printed in England. (See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 352 and 355.) It may be so: yet I cannot myself discover any sufficient cause why in that case the name of *Oxford* was inserted into their colophons; or why, having been so inserted in four instances, it was omitted in the fifth: and further, why the printer’s name was introduced once, yet omitted in the remaining four cases. Dr. Dibdin most assuredly has adduced no proof to back these suppositions: if it be said that the types “carry with them a foreign appearance,” and “are clearly of a Cologne origin,” I may grant the fact, yet strenuously resist the inference: where, let me ask, was a type-foundry in England at this period? did Caxton cast his own types at this time?—and, if they were only to be procured abroad, from what place was Theodore Rood, a native of Cologne, so likely to procure them, as from Cologne itself? With ample reason therefore the types *may have* a Cologne origin, nay it would be strange if they had come from any other quarter. But until sufficient evidence is brought forward to shew that the volumes in question *were executed* at a foreign press, I shall, upon the great principle of British law, that every man is to be deemed innocent until he is fully proved to be guilty, content myself with believing that their colophons speak nothing but the truth, and that the books were really printed at that place at which they profess to have been printed.

It only remains to state, for the reader’s information, how many copies of these volumes are known to have reached our time, and in what collections each of them may be found.

Of the first, Dr. Dibdin notices eight copies existing in this country; namely, in the following libraries; the Bodleian, the Archives of Oxford, that of All Souls' college, among bishop More's books in the public library of Cambridge, his late majesty's library, earl Spencer's, the earl of Pembroke's, the marquess of Blandford's. (This last copy has been since sold at the White Knights' sale, part I. N^o. 2145, and is now permanently fixed in the royal library of Paris.) It is with pleasure that I hear of a very fine ninth copy lately brought into notice, in the possession of sir Henry Dryden.

N^o. 2. is in the Bodleian, and in the collections of Earl Spencer and the earl of Pembroke.

N^o. 3. is in the Bodleian library.

N^o. 4. is in the Bodleian, in the British Museum, among bishop More's books in the public library at Cambridge, in Oriel, Balliol, St. John's, and Trinity colleges, in Oxford: but the gem unequalled is a copy preserved in the library of Brazen-Nose college, which is beautifully *printed upon vellum!*

N^o. 5. is in the Bodleian, and in the library of Corpus Christi college; earl Spencer possesses a copy, and Herbert notices one belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster, printed partly upon vellum and partly upon paper. [This last I have had the opportunity of inspecting in the Chapter library, and find that instead of being partly on vellum, and partly upon paper, the volume is *entirely upon vellum!* Thus we now have knowledge of *two* Oxford books of the XVth century printed upon vellum. The *Latteburius* is perfect, but the vellum is neither white nor smooth.]

N^o. 6. is in the library of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, (being the very copy described by Herbert, and formerly belonging to the Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Deal,) and in that of earl Spencer. The Corpus copy is miserably cropped, earl Spencer's is large and fine and beautiful.

N^o. 7. is in the Bodleian library.

N^o. 8. is in the collection of earl Spencer.

From the year 1486 we know of no book printed at Oxford until 1517, (erroneously marked 1512 by Herbert, and copied after him by Brüggeman, and subsequently by Panzer;) and after 1519 there is again a complete blank until late in queen

Elizabeth's reign^m, when a new press was erected at the expence of the earl of Leicester, chancellor of the university; the first book printed at which was *Johannis Casi speculum moralium questionum in universam Ethicam Aristotelis*, 4°. executed by Joseph Barnes, printer to the university, in 1585. After the erection of the Sheldonian Theatre, which was publicly and solemnly opened in a convocation holden on the 9th of July, 1669, the university printing-presses were worked in a room underneath that building; from whence issued, during the space of fifty years, numerous excellent editions sufficiently known to the learned. In all probability the first book printed here was the *Carmen Pindaricum in Theatrum Sheldonianum* of Corbett Owen of Christ Church, recited at the convocation above-mentioned. The imprint, *E Theatro Sheldoniano*, was not left off until after the year 1759, although the university books ceased to be printed there from the time of the completion of the Clarendon printing-house. This last press commenced its operations in October, 1713, and the first sheet worked off was letter z. in the third alphabet of *Leland's Collectanea*, then being published by Hearne.

The establishment was again moved to a new and larger printing-office, erected in the north-west quarter of the city, in the month of September 1830; and the first sheet worked off at the new press was letter 2 p. in *Bishop Lloyd's Greek Testament*, 12°. The first publication *finished*, and bearing the imprint, *at the University Press*, was *Barrow's theological works*, 8 vols. 8vo. 1830.

While I am upon the subject of Oxford typography, the reader may perhaps forgive the following notice of a curious mistake made by Chevillier in his *Origine de l'imprimerie*, in interpreting a passage of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* relative to the matter before us: Chevillier says, (in p. 328,) “ Il y a eu un temps en “ Angleterre où l'université d'Oxford avoit seule le droit d'exercer, “ ou de faire exercer, l'imprimerie, et où aucune autre ville de ce “ royaume-là ne le pouvoit faire sans sa permission. Cela fut

^m For *The Account of the Lithuanian translation of the Bible*, cited by Herbert under the year 1569, is really of 1659.

Bagford, in his MS. collections for a history of printing, attributes the cessation observed in the Oxford, Cambridge, York, Tavistock, St. Alban's, Canterbury, and Worcester presses, to the interference of cardinal Wolsey, during his legantine visitations of several parts of England. Upon what authority, I am unable to learn.

“ ainsi observé jusqu’au tems de la reine Elisabeth. On l’apprend
 “ de celui qui a écrit l’histoire de cette même université.” (Anto-
 nius Wood, Hist. Univ. Oxon. p. 228.) “ Notatu dignum est
 “ quod ars illa, ni fallor, ad serenissimæ usque Elisabethæ tem-
 “ pora (quippe tum Josephum quemdam Barnes libros ex licentiâ
 “ academicâ imprimentem reperiens,) apud exteros penitus hæsit ;
 “ quibus permissa est ab universitate potestas, jus, et privilegium
 “ artem typographicam exercendi, vel apud se retinendi, vel aliis
 “ communicandi.” “ On peut dire que ce fut la recompense des
 “ soins que prit le chancelier de cette école, de faire établir la pre-
 “ mière imprimerie du royaume à Oxford ; car ce fut lui qui sol-
 “ licita le roi de la Grand Bretagne de faire venir des imprimeurs,
 “ et qui joignit une somme de trois cent marcs d’argent à celle
 “ que ce prince donna sur ce sujet.”

Antony à Wood had simply mentioned the fact, that the early printers at Oxford were rather *foreigners* than *natives of the place*, as Corsellis, Theodoric Rood of Cologne, John Scolar, (who is supposed to have been a German,) &c. &c. which notice Chevillier misunderstanding assumes at once that Oxford possessed, down to the period of queen Elizabeth’s reign, the important privilege of a monopoly of printing throughout the British empire.

P.

Paddenburg. (qu. Padenborn, in Westphalia?) A Talmudical treatise, dated 1726, bearing the imprint of this place, is noticed in the Catalogue of the library belonging to the “ London Society
 “ for promoting Christianity among the Jews.”

Padeborna, Paderborn, an ancient and considerable town of Westphalia, with an university, founded in 1592. It was formerly the see of a bishop possessing a most extensive jurisdiction. Printing was exercised here in 1600, (TCD.) and by Matthew Pontanus in 1602.—(Bodl.)

Padova, see *Patavium*.

Palæopolis Aduaticorum, qu. Tongeren, or Tongres, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege?—1606.

Palentia, Palencia, a considerable town of Spain, chief of a district in the province of Leon, and the see of a bishop. The first Christian university founded in Spain was established at this place, but afterwards was transferred to Salamanca.

Antonio and Caballero, two Spanish bibliographers, mention a

